The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

October 29, 1938

America's Oriental Role

AN EDITORIAL

★

Sadism in the China War

★

Fall of Canton and Hankow

★

Soochow Conditions Today

★

Young China Moves West

BY R. PAUL

THIRTY CENTS A COPY (In Shanghai) FORTY CENTS ELSEWHERE

Volume 86 Number 9

Rolleiflex and Rolleicord

Eminently suitable for taking outstanding photographs of Travel, Research, Hunting, Sport, artificial Light in all climates, in the hands of the beginner as well as the experienced amateur.

300,000 cameras sold testify the acclamations which the happy combination of precision, efficiency and simplicity in use has produced.

Latest Models now on display at your Dealer's.

For Fast and Efficient Radio Telegraph Service to all Parts of the World Send

RADIOGRAMS

"Via RCA"

RADIO IS THE QUICKEST AND MOST RELIABLE MEDIUM FOR ALL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS. IT HAS BROUGHT ABOUT RATE REDUCTIONS AND INAUGURATED NEW CLASSES OF SERVICE TO MANY COUNTRIES. . . .

In CHINA file your messages "RCA"

(R.C.A. Communications, Inc.)

R.C.A. Communications, Inc.

(A Radio Corporation of America Service)

HEAD OFFICE FOR CHINA:— TEL. NO.
201-202 Sassoon House, Shanghai 19251

AGENCIES:—

Tientsin:	65 Consular Road	Tel.: 31480
Hankow:	San Peh Building	Tel.: 21774
Hongkong:	Dina House	Tel.: 30692

THE *Best* FOR YOUR CAR....

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil
Mobilgrease

AND SOCONY *Friendly* SERVICE

What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

A Letter to the Japanese

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

Allow me through your columns to address a letter to the Japanese people:

It is utterly deplorable that Sino-Japanese relations have developed into such a sickening situation, and now I, a Chinese, wish to talk to you with sincerity about the future well-being of the two countries of the Far East. The Chinese and the Japanese have their blood and culture both in common, and in the past two thousand years, have shown a marked spirit of cooperation and have created grand events in world history. You also are crying that the two nations should unite together in a common struggle for existence. Recent events have proved a failure for the realization of your ideal. The most important factor causing this failure lies in the wrong understanding and the mistaken idea on the part of your militarists. They seem to believe that Japan is small and indigent, and will find it, hard to survive unless she encrouches upon China; and they seem to think that the Chinese are anti-Japanese-minded and therefore they should fight against them. This wrong understanding and mistaken idea have not only led to the present tragedy, but will also lead Japan to irretrievable consequences. Japan possesses a territory of more than 700,000 sq. kilometres and consists of a population of more than 60,000,000 people. So far as the territory and the population of Japan are concerned, Japan is big and rich, and ought to be able to support himself. But Japan is facing a severe economic crisis. Why? The cause of economic crisis in Japan lies not in the lack of land nor in the shortage of natural resources, but for want of a better name, lies in the contradictory organization among your society and in the adoption of a wrong policy on the part of your militarists. In order to remove your economic crisis, your militarists are to work within your own country itself. Firstly, the so-called contradictory organization among your society should be abolished, so that the working public of your country may be saved from being deprived of what belongs to them, and all classes of people may work toward greater production. Secondly, the halting of military aggression in China is necessary, so that the coming of peace and the decrease in war expenses will assuredly enrich you and your government.

Now your militarists say Chinese are anti-Japanese-minded, but the Chinese never have had the idea of anti-Japanism, unless they have been forced to. What the Chinese feel at present is not so much about anti-Japanism, but rather about the question as how to live under Japanese wholesale murder and destruction. Your soldiers have killed thousands of innocent Chinese and burned almost every large city in China. Ruthless invasion and wanton destruction have made us Chinese fight a war of self-defense. If you say this war is being fought for anti-Japanism then God spare us! May you never have the idea of anti-others, when others come to kill you in ruthless annihilation! Dear Japanese people, we are all the Easterners, and every one of us has a Eastern heart. All our hearts have humanity and righteousness. Why must you fight and die in another country, leaving behind beloved wives and children, anxious fathers and mothers? Is there any meaning any necessity? Brace up, let us do our utmost for the well-being of ourselves and never lay the seeds of hatred in generations to come.

S. P. MAO.

Shanghai, Oct. 25, 1938.

A Far Easterner in England

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

We are in a mess here in England. At the moment it looks as though we should escape war this time, but they are giving out gas masks in a desperate hurry and planning to take a million people out of London in two days if necessary. (I sometimes find it a little troublesome to breathe with my head in God's fresh air: the mask I should find as deadly as the German gas, so I can't promise to act as the **Review's** war correspondent.) One thing I've noticed in all this preparedness business: most windows nowadays have only a scrap of curtain, and hardly any shops have shutters; so how we are to plunge into darkness I don't know—except in so far as they'll cut the power off; and a good big high-explosive bomb would shatter show windows for a mile around. By the way, you missed the gem of the news about the Manchukuo Mission of Goodwill and Amity, whose passage Europeward you recorded on August 13; Captain Amakasu, convicted of the murder of Osugi Sakae, his wife and child, in 1923, is vice-chairman of this joy trip!

Y. A. M.

Oxford, England, Sept. 30, 1938.

Relief Note

The Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

A note on relief. A relief committee has been organized at Hwangchao, Tashin, under the auspices of Dr. J. E. Baker, Dr. W. W. Yen and Mr. Han Kao-chun, a veteran official. There are, at least 100,000 refugees waiting for relief in Northern Kiangsu. They are of three different kinds: 1. Homeless refugees coming from the Nanking-Shanghai line last winter. 2. War refugees in the Japanese-occupied cities. 3. Victims of the Yellow River floods. Donations may be deposited in the local banks, such as the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications.

T. S. NAN.

Shanghai, Oct. 24, 1938.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
EARL A. SELLE, Assistant Editor
HOH CHIH-HSIANG, Editorial Dept.
S. GRÜNBERG, Advertising Dept.
T. V. KU, Advertising Dept.
F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. ADD $3.00 COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

BY AIR-MAIL—TO HANKOW AND ELSEWHERE IN CENTRAL, WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE IS $28 A YEAR OR $15 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

How to Influence American Opinion on China Developments 275
Convicts at the Front—This May Explain Sadistic Crimes 275
Inventors Help Anti-Japanese Boycott in U.S.A..... 276
"Warlord Era" Returns to Chinese Railways—Generals Grab Cash..... 276
Soviet Russian Element in the Canton Collapse and the Present Situation 277
"China Is Shocked and Stunned by the Fall of Canton But Will Continue War" ..... By H. C. H. 279

Special Articles

Fall of Canton and Hankow 282
An American Village Looks at China ..... By Grace Gould 288
A Chinese Girl in America 289
What's Happening in and About Soochow 291
Young China Moves West.....By R. Paul 293

Departments

What People Are Saying..... 273
Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War..... 295
Who's Who in China 299
Men and Events 300
New Books of Interest in the Far East 303

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

PAINTS AND PAINT WORK

H. B. CAMPBELL

1481 Bubbling Well Road

Phone : 34360

In the United States Court for China

AMADO MAGOALAZ, YUZON, Plaintiff, vs. OLIVA REYES ALMARIO YUZON, Defendant.	Cause No. 4364 Civil No. 2243 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, October 6th, 1938. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS Plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 6th day of October, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 6th day of October, 1938, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

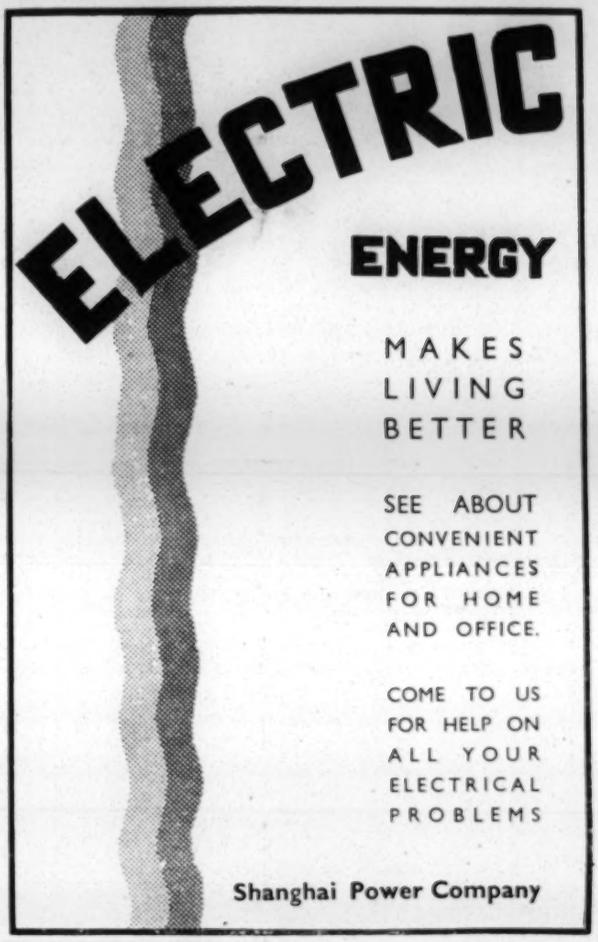
WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 6th day of October, 1938, Amado Magoalaz Yuzon, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 6th day of October, 1938;

NOW THEREFORE it is this 6th day of October, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 29th day of October, 1938, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

NELSON E. LURTON,
Special Judge.


ELECTRIC
ENERGY
MAKES LIVING BETTER
SEE ABOUT CONVENIENT APPLIANCES FOR HOME AND OFFICE.
COME TO US FOR HELP ON ALL YOUR ELECTRICAL PROBLEMS
Shanghai Power Company

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Volume 86 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, October 29, 1938 | Number 9

HOW TO INFLUENCE AMERICAN OPINION ON CHINA DEVELOPMENTS

VARIOUS moves are now being made in the American communities in China with the object of influencing home opinion on developments in this country. One organization, the membership of which has been greatly increased recently, has plans for sending a representative to Washington who will be in a position to dispense information, appear before committees, deliver addresses and write articles about the problems of Americans in China and the Far East generally.

But of equal importance, possibly, to the dispatch of a representative to Washington, is the work of Americans residing in China which, if intelligently directed, can be of great influence in directing the course of developments with respect to governmental policies. Sometime ago a group of business and professional men initiated a program to educate their fellow countrymen at home regarding conditions which had developed as a result of Japan's military activities in China. The movement was so successful that the group has now grown into a permanent organization which is concerning itself with local civic problems as well as the larger problem of educating the people at home regarding developments here which are of vital concern to Americans as well as the national interests of their country.

The preamble of this organization, which styles itself, the "General Relations Committee," of the American Association, states that its object is "the safeguarding of American life, property and interests in Shanghai and elsewhere in China." A broad program, to be sure, but there is no desire to interfere with, or supersede the activities of regularly constituted official organs of the American Government. Rather, the object is to supplement and assist officials who have the same objectives in view.

The initial effort of the Committee, the dispatch of a booklet dealing with Japanese interference with Americans and their legitimate activities and rights in China, to influential individuals and organizations in the United States, met with considerable success. Numerous letters were received expressing deep interest in the problems of Americans residing in this part of the world, with offers of assistance in making these problems better known in influential quarters in Washington and elsewhere.

Aside from the work of organizations such as the recently created General Relations Committee, and the older groups such as the Chamber of Commerce and Missionary bodies, there is an important work which the average person can perform individually or in cooperation with his friends and associates. Someone suggested recently that practically everyone could afford the expenditure of 50-cents a day on postage, the equivalent of cost of a package of cigarettes!

We mention this point because a few individuals, including some women, recently adopted a plan of sending letters to their friends and connections in the United States urging them to take steps to prevent the sale of war materials to Japan. Within a few days sufficient interest had been aroused in the proposal that some 3,000 letters were mailed to all parts of the United States urging action on the program. Since several influential organizations in the United States are already working on the project, the letters "from the field," that is Americans resident in China, will undoubtedly carry added weight when the proposal reaches the stage of Congressional action. Aside from this development another group, somewhat earlier, banded together and dispatched a cable to Secretary of State Hull and President Roosevelt urging immediate action to prevent extention of credits to Japan to enable the Nipponese warlords and imperialists to consolidate their conquests of Chinese territory. It was reported that more than 100 local Americans signed the telegram dealing with this subject.

As the Japanese are now initiating a renewed propaganda drive to borrow money in the United States (and Great Britain) with the object of consolidating their conquests and converting China into a colony, it is necessary that Americans and other foreigners who are opposed to this Japanese program, make their voices and influence felt in influential places at home. That much time, effort and money will be required to acquaint the home people with the real perils of the situation here is obvious, but it can be accomplished if sufficient thought and energy can be devoted to the project.

We imagine that there are many Americans and other foreigners in China who would be willing, not only to advance funds, but to devote considerable time to an intelligently directed program as outlined in the foregoing.

CONVICTS AT THE FRONT—THIS MAY EXPLAIN SADISTIC CRIMES

IN last week's issue of *The Review* there was a reference to the existence of numerous pictures, taken by the Japanese themselves, of rapeing incidents wherein soldiers wearing the imperial uniform were involved. There can be no question of the authenticity of the pictures as many of them show Japanese soldiers in the presence of their victims. What happened was that the Japanese soldiers took their films either to Chinese photographic shops, or to Japanese shops which employed

Chinese assistants, for development, resulting in copies being taken for reproduction outside. In one or two cases pictures showing rapeing activities participated in by Japanese soldiers were found in the pockets of wounded men who had been taken to hospitals for treatment.

While many pictures of Japanese atrocities showing soldiers in the act of cutting off heads of Chinese, or using living Chinese for bayonet and sword exercises, have been published, no paper yet has had sufficient courage to print the pictures of rapeing incidents, although copies have been sent to newspapers in the United States and Europe.

In our previous reference to this subject, curiosity was expressed as to the mental make-up of a human being, of any nationality, who would consent to having himself photographed in the presence of victims of his sadistic activities. In the orgy of rapeing and massacres which took place following the fall of Nanking the Japanese killed some 24,000 persons, including unarmed soldiers and civilians. This has been repeated in dozens of other cities, towns and villages, although the numbers of victims were less. Only a few days ago the Japanese massacred most of the residents of a small village near Shanghai on the ground that it had harbored guerillas.

While it is now generally realized that, although the Japanese have taken on the veneer of modern civilization, it is veneer only, and beneath it is a mentality which has changed little since the days of tribal wars and feudalism. But even this does not explain the psychosis referred to in the foregoing paragraphs.

Thanks to the *Japan Chronicle*, British paper published at Kobe, there is at least one explanation of Japanese atrocities, or brutalities of a sadistic nature. According to the issue of *The Chronicle* for Oct. 13, the Japanese military authorities have been sending convicts from the penitentiaries in apparently large numbers, to the fighting fronts in China. The report stated that regulations had been issued to the effect that convicts called to the colors would not be required to serve the rest of their terms upon return from the front. There was one case where a convict, sentenced to three years imprisonment for manslaughter was pardoned upon his return from service at the front in China. The report stated that since the outbreak of the war many convicts had been released to join the army. In other cases prisoners in process of trial, or prior to trial, have been released to join the colors. Justice Minister Shiono was quoted as advocating a petition to the throne for special amnesty for convicts returning from the front.

Owing to the prevalence of sex crimes in Japan, or attempted suicides concerned with sexual aberrations, it is possible that this may explain the mystery concerned with the abnormal number of sexual atrocities perpetrated by Japanese soldiers in China—that those guilty of these acts were convicts wearing the uniform of the Imperial troops.

INVENTORS HELP ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT IN U.S.A.

SHANGHAI newspapres last week buried two important pieces of news on their financial pages which deserved more prominence. Both referred to new inventions in the synthetic fabric fields, which probably will have a far greater effect on the international silk trade than all of the attempts over the world to boycott Japanese products.

The news reports referred to were carried by *United Press* and *Reuters* and told of developments which probably will eliminate Japanese silk imports into the United States for the manufacture of silk stockings, within the brief period of one year. Two powerful American corporations, the Du Pont interests and the Celanese Corporation announced, simultaneously, the immediate construction of factories to produce a newly invented artificial silk yarn which is expected to overcome previous objections to rayon products. The new manufacturing enterprises, Celanese capitalized at U. S. $10,000,000 and Du Pont at U. S. $7,000,000, are expected to be ready for production within one year.

There is significance in the development because of efforts which have been made over a long period of years by Americans to extricate themselves from dependence upon the Japanese silk industry. Those who have worked for a boycott of Japanese raw silk have been handicapped by the fact that most of the work of manufacturing silk stockings has been done in the United States by American factories employing American labor. Efforts to develop substitutes of cotton and rayon have not been successful. But the new synthetic thread, if the reports are correct, will serve the purpose and provide independence from the Japanese silk monopoly, now greatly strengthened by the Japanese Army's action in gobbling up the Chinese silk industry.

"WARLORD ERA" RETURNS TO CHINESE RAILWAYS—GENERALS GRAB CASH

JAPANESE financiers and industrialists are trying desperately to purchase vast quantities of mechanical equipment, including railway rolling stock in the United States—on credit. Propositions which have been placed before American manufacturers are endless and range all the way from manufacturing enterprises requiring a few thousand dollars worth of machinery to a grandiose scheme invented by Yosuke Matsuoka of the South Manchurian Railway to develop the Yellow River in North China somewhat along the line of the Tennessee Valley Authority (T.V.A.) in the United States. Matsuoka, of course, would also like large sums of American capital for this enterprise. In one interview with an American correspondent, Matsuoka spoke expansively of "hundreds of millions of dollars."

Matsuoka recently was reported to have resigned —due to a squabble with a rival Japanese concern, according to report in the Japanese press. But his resignation may have been due to failure of his grandiose financial schemes.

Japan's attempt to obtain credits in the United States have largely been centered around the activities of the South Manchuria Railway which has swallowed so many of the Chinese railroads that its present inflated condition resembles that of the well known frog in fiction. As the Japanese Army advanced southward after the occupation of Mukden in Manchuria, it seized the Chinese Government railways, beginning first with the Peiping-Mukden line, about one-half of which lies in Manchurian territory. The Peiping-Mukden Railway was largely built with British capital and the British had a large say in the operation of the line. But the Japanese Army quickly made peace with British bondholders by guaranteeing that their interest coupons would be paid by the Japanese management, which was lodged in the South Manchuria Railway.

When the Japanese Army advanced south of the Wall, American interests began to be affected, that is, from the standpoint of the Chinese Government railways, because American firms for many years had had business relations with the railways through the sale of equipment. Although Americans had not participated in the actual construction of Chinese railways as had been the case with Britons, Germans, Belgians, Frenchmen and Netherlanders, the American manufacturers of locomotives, rolling stock, rails and bridge materials sold much equipment here during and following the World War. In that boom period the American manufacturers were so interested in selling that they

paid little attention to the credit position of the railways.

Due to civil wars and military interference with operations and finances many of the Chinese railways defaulted on their obligations. The amounts involved totalled $16,750,000 in U. S. Currrency, some of the defaults dating back to the period of the Washington Arms Conference, 1921-1922, preceding the collapse of the old Peking Government in 1927-1928. The National Government finally refunded the old obligations, which were being paid off gradually out of the increased earnings of the railways which went up rapidly with the coming of peace and as a result of honesty and efficiency in operation under the Nationalist regime.

Chinese payments on the old defaulted obligations were actually carried out faithfully to the end of August of the present year. As a result of this policy, the credit of the Chinese Government had been re-established in international financial markets to such an extent that China was able to again purchase on credit equipment including engines and freight cars as well as rails and other road-bed and bridge materials in world markets. Shortly before the outbreak of hostilities last year, the American Export-Import Bank extended China credit for the purchase of twenty locomotives for use on the railways of North China. Whether these locomotives were delivered before the outbreak of hostilities is not known.

With the occupation of the four trunkline roads north of the Yangtsze, the Peiping-Mukden, the Peiping-Suiyuan, the Tientsin-Pukow and the Peiping-Hankow, it was obvious that the Chinese could no longer keep up their payments, hence default became necessary after the first of September last.

The method of operation which the Japanese have adopted with regard to the railways of North China is not known definitely. When the Japanese took charge of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, they discharged all Chinese from the operating and engineering staffs with the exception of some twenty men. However, there was little or no disturbance of the "blue-over-all" workers. With one or two exceptions, all Chinese executives were replaced by Japanese members selected from the staff of the South Manchuria Railway.

Since the Japanese Army seized the railways, it has continued its actual control, although the management has been placed in the hands of the South Manchuria Railway. In a sense, the South Manchuria Railway serves as an operating agent but the real control rests with the Japanese Army.

It is now quite obvious that the Japanese Army regards the Chinese railways as a "prize of war" and intends to keep its hands on them.

It is rumored in Peiping that all of the Chinese railways, which the Japanese now control, regularly remit their monthly surpluses by check to General Teruchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in North China.

The South Manchuria Railway Company, a semi-official concern in which the Japanese Government owns half the stock, and which is operating the Chinese Railway, is trying to obtain credit for the purchase of equipment in America for a modernization program. But the South Manchuria Railway has no money. It therefore is trying to obtain railway equipment on credit. But the railways of North China were and still are tremendously profitable, hence it would appear on the surface that the S. M. R. should be able to obtain cash from the railways for purchase of new equipment.

But the South Manchuria Railway cannot get the money because the Japanese Army grabs every dollar that it can get its hands on.

Since these various Chinese railways are already indebted to American firms for past obligations, it is obvious that they will not grant further credits to the Japanese under present conditions.

In a sense, the situation prevailing on the railways in North China under present Japanese military control is not greatly different from conditions that prevailed in the so-called Chinese warlord era when military commanders grabbed all the revenues and forced the railways to default on obligations for equipment which they had purchased on credit in the United States and other countries.

Soviet Russian Element in the Canton Collapse and the Present Situation

CERTAIN British interests in Hongkong have attributed Japan's decision to invade South China, to the alleged collapse of the Soviet Red Army during and following the Changkufeng "war" on the Korean-Siberian border which occupied world attention for the first eleven days of last August.

The Russo-Japanese battle for the possession of an unimportant hill was one of the strangest outbreaks in the checkered relations of the two nations, but the mystery of the outbreak apparently was no more mysterious than the settlement finally arrived at. Despite the impression which prevails throughout the Far East, that Russia was the victor in the Changkufeng battle, British military circles now insist that the Japanese were victors and that the weakness of the Soviet defense was directly responsible for Japan's decision to invade South China. The Japanese Army no longer feared the Russian Bear, hence the Japanese warlords felt confident they would not be subjected to military pressure in the event of an adventure into the back-yard of the British Crown Colony!

Of course, there is the suspicion that the British are trying to divert attention from their own weak positon by placing the blame on the weakness of the Red Russians. But there seems to be considerable evidence that something went wrong for the Russians at Changkufeng, where the Russians claimed the whole hill was in Russian territory when the fight started. But when the truce was finally arranged between Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese were left with their present firm hold on the westward slope of Changkufeng (*Time Magazine*, Sept. 19). When the Russians agreed to submit final ownership to arbitration, this amounted to giving up their previous absolute claim to Changkufeng. It was this significant diplomatic victory which caused the Japanese Army-dominated Cabinet to promote Ambassador Shigemitsu to the London post.

There also has been significance in the fact that "purging" activities have been extended to both the Far Eastern Army and the Far Eastern section of the Foreign Office. According to *Time* the leading Soviet authority in the Foreign Office on the Far East, Boris Spiridonovich Stomoniakov, was dropped from the service—on Aug. 7 when 110 Soviet tanks, 40 warplanes, heavy Russian field artillery and some thousands of Red Army troops "were beaten back after Soviet Far Eastern Marshal Vasili Bluecher had hurled them in a major offensive to recapture Changkufeng Hill." As a result of this Stomoniakov was fired from the Foreign Office and Litvinoff quickly made peace with Shigemitsu, who had previously made several trips to the Foreign Office

in Moscow to propose a truce—upon the urgent request of the General Staff in Tokyo.

There also have been reports of further arrests in the Foreign Commissariate, but chief interest in the Far East has been centered on developments affecting the welfare of Marshal Vasili Bluecher who has been more intimately involved in Chinese politics than any other Russian of high rank who is still in office. Trotsky, who had much to do with the extension of Soviet Russian influence into the Chinese nationalist revolution in 1925-1926-1927, has passed from the scene of affairs in Russia, although still a potent communist propagandist from his refuge in Mexico City. Michael Borodin, Russian-American, who exercised potent political influence in the Chinese camp, is now the editor of a small English-language sheet in Moscow.

But Marshal Bluecher, who, as General Galen, had given Gen. Chiang Kai-shek valuable advice in the march northward from Canton to the Yangtsze Valley in 1926-1927, had managed to maintain his position as supreme commander of the Soviet Red Army in the Far East, expanded since the Mukden incident in 1931, to anywhere from 300,000 to a half million troops.

Marshal Vasili Bluecher

But Marshal Bluecher's time has now arrived, although there has been no confirmation of reports by *Transocean* of his actual arrest.

On Oct. 21 it was reported that Marshal Bluecher's "domain" in the Far East was to be split into two provinces, the new "Coastal Province to include the territory on the Pacific Coast from the mouth of the Ussuri to the mouth of the Amur, while the "Khabarovsk Province" would comprise Kamchatka, Sakhalin, the Amur districts and the autonomous Jewish republic of Birobidjan. It was claimed that the administration, in future, would be separated into two groups.

Marshal Bluecher was chiefly responsible for upbuilding the Soviet military machine in the Far East—following the Japanese occupation of Mukden in the fall of 1931. Previously, the rulers of the Kremlin had paid little attention to activities in the Far East, but the Japanese action in Manchuria stirred them to feverish activity. Voroshilov, Commissar for War visited Vladivostok, organized the Voloshilov Iron Works which was equipped to assemble submarines and turn out railway equipment, and gave orders for the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railway east of Lake Baikal. He also ordered the excavation of vast tunnels under the hills at Vladivostok that would facilitate military transport and at the same time give places of refuge from Japanese bombers. As early as the winter of 1935 orders had been issued that every man, woman and child in Vladivostok had to possess a gas mask. Lectures were delivered at night on street corners telling the populace what to do in the event of a Japanese attack. The massing of Soviet divisions and airplanes on the border forced the Japanese to maintain from 300,000 to 500,000 troops in North Manchuria, which seriously handicapped the Japanese in their activities in China.

Marshal Bluecher was able to do this because he stood well with the power in the Kremlin. A former Czarist officer, he joined the Bolsheviks in the early days of the revolution and saved the Far East for the Soviets. His Red Guard units defeated Koltchak on the southern and Asiatic fronts and drove the bandit Cossack Ataman Semenoff out of Siberia and into the arms of the Japanese Army which had secretly been supporting him. As Minister of War in the Far Eastern Republic in 1920 (time of the Washington Conference), he united the disorganized, scattered Red partisans and drove the Japanese units to the railway and to Vladivostok, from which points they were finally forced to withdraw as a result of pressure exerted by Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes at the Washington Conference in 1921. By capturing Valchiakva in 1922 Bluecher opened the gateway to Khabarovsk and later marched on down and occupied the Far Eastern port of Vladivostok immediately after the departure of the Japanese and their White Russian puppets.

In 1922 when the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia was amalgamated with the U.S.S.R., Bluecher returned to Moscow and joined Trotsky and Voroshilov in the reorganization of the Red Army. Then he became "General Galen," man of mystery, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the advance northward from Canton. It was said that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had met Bluecher on the train while traveling from Vladivostok to Moscow, when Gen. Chiang had been sent to Moscow to study Soviet military tactics by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. After the split between the Russian-supported Chinese Communists and the Kuomintang in 1927, Gen. Bluecher returned to Moscow, but soon was sent back to the Far East to "rescue" the Chinese-Eastern Railway from Young Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who had seized the line early in 1929, supposedly in the belief that the famine in Russia had reduced the Soviets to impotency. In this, also "mysterious" war of some weeks duration, the Soviets used all the supposedly discredited methods of the "imperialists" to force China to return the railway to Soviet control. The Sino-Soviet battle late in the fall of 1929 at Manchouli resulted in heavy casualties on both sides and Chang Hsueh-liang's quick decision to return the railway. The Soviet press made much of the Russian "victory" as an offset to Moscow's embarassment at the collapse of her program to communize China in connection with the Nationalist Revolution in 1926-1927.

Bluecher became Commander-in-Chief of the Far Eastern Soviet Red Army, when the Japanese started their operations in Manchuria.

Japanese Army officers, particularly those in the Kwantung branch which controlled Manchuria, have always kicked themselves that they did not take Eastern Siberia while they were occupying Manchuria because Siberia was entirely undefended at that time. But the Japanese warlords had their eyes on Mongolia and North China and let Siberia slip from their grasp. Now the Red Russians have done what the Japanese sought to prevent, industrialized Siberia and built a network of strategic railways; also they have re-fortified Vladivostok and developed a fleet of submarines in Vladivostok harbor. The fight over Changkufeng hill, was due to the desire of the Soviets to possess this eminence which commands several miles of the new strategic railway which the Japanese Army has built in the hinterland of Vladivostok, and linked up with the new Korean ports, just south of Possiet Bay where the Japanese hope to land troops for use in the encirclement of Vladivostok.

But something seems to have happened in Russia since the Changkufeng incident (end of July to Aug. 11). Previously the Russians seemingly had embarked on extensive aviation-assistance to the Chinese Central Government at Hankow. Munitions were being transported by truck across Sinkiang to the terminus of the Lunghai Railway in Shensi and thence to Hankow, while Soviet bombers in large numbers were being flown from

Soviet territory to the concentration base at Sian, and thence to the Hankow front. At one time the Chinese were greatly buoyed up by the hope of Soviet assistance. Changkufeng was thought to be the beginning of irrestible pressure on the Manchurian frontier while Soviet bombers were expected to blow the Japanese fleet off the Yangtsze.

A report (*Havas*) from Moscow on Oct. 19 said that Soviet Government quarters felt "greatly heartened by developments in China because Japan would be unwilling and unable to embark on a policy decisively hostile toward Russia." The Russians probably felt still more heartened when the Japanese went into South China because of the complications that move brought to the Western "imperialists," Britain, France and United States, but particularly the British colonials at Hongkong whom the Red Russians have had cause to hate since the failure of their adventure into South China to assist the Chinese Nationalists in 1926-1927.

Now the Germans, who have become, next to Japan, the outstanding opponents of the Soviets, are predicting through their official *Transocean* news service that France will soon denounce the Franco-Soviet Pact. France, allegedly became cold on the alliance with Moscow, immediately after the Munich agreement. The Russians were pledged to help Czechoslovakia, but were unable to carry out their agreement after Britain and France caved in before the Hitler threat. The Japanese, who are in alliance with Germany and Italy, have announced their determination to eliminate communism and the activities of the Comintern from Asia. A chief element in Japan's peace terms is China's adherence to the anti-comintern bloc.

"China Is Shocked and Stunned by the Fall of Canton But Will Continue the War"

BY H. C. H.

THE fall of Canton has shocked and stunned the Chinese public more than anything which has happened since the beginning of hostilities sixteen months ago. The reticence ominously maintained by responsible military authorities in Kwangtung as well as the Central Government regarding the cause of the debacle has added to the general depression. Further, the rumored peace talks that have suddenly cropped up, coupled with rumors of General Chiang Kai-shek's resignation have been so disturbing as to throw the entire country into a state of uncertainty.

The failure of Kwangtung to make a stand against the Japanese invasion, as was expected, unquestionably will have a disastrous effect on China's resistance. It is as yet impossible to judge how it will affect the final outcome of hostilities, but from all indications, it appears certain that despite the loss of Canton and the fall of Hankow, the war of resistance will be continued.

So long as General Chiang remains at the head of affairs, China will never yield. The loss of Canton and Hankow will be keenly felt, as was the fall of Shanghai, Nanking and Hsuchow, but fundamentally China's policy will be continued resistance to aggression.

Many reasons have been advanced for the lack of resistance in Kwangtung. One was that Kwangtung was denuded of troops. Most of its well-trained and equipped divisions had been sent to the Yangtsze Valley fighting zones. Gen. Chiang did not think the Japanese would attack in the South prior to the occupation of Hankow. Consequently, the province was not in a position to put up an effective resistance against a powerful Japanese land force supported by tanks and an air-armada.

Another explanation—by the Japanese—was that their advance on Kwangtung was preceded by "political work," alleging that, some provincial military leaders, among whom was mentioned prominently General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung, had "sold out" to the Japanese. This allegation was discredited by Hankow and regarded generally as a scheme to undermine Chinese morale. It was pointed out that the destruction of public buildings and utilities in Canton before evacuation of the city showed that the defence might have been inefficient, but it was not a case of treachery.

A third explanation which sounded far-fetched was that the Chinese deliberately gave up Canton in order to embarass Great Britain and France (and America) and force them to give China more effective assistance. With the Japanese in full control of the Kwangtung coast and Canton, British and French interests particularly are directly and immediately threatened. It was argued that Great Britain and France would be obliged to take joint measures to check Japanese aggression, otherwise, they will not only have to lose their China trade, but eventually may be compelled to abandon their Far Eastern possessions, in order to avoid war with Japan.

As the situation in the South is still confused, it is impossible to credit which explanation approximates the truth. Whatever the cause may be, it is undeniable that something seriously wrong has occurred in Kwangtung, for which the local military authorities must be held strictly responsible. It has been alleged that the Kwangtung authorities miscalculated Japanese intentions and neglected to perfect their defences due to reliance upon British assurance of help. But the Cantonese should have come to their senses following the Munich accord.

Tokyo papers, besides alleging bribery, attributed the fall of Canton to "internal trouble between the local and national authorities and to growing dissatisfaction with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's operation against the Japanese." Tokyo also alleged that Gen. Yu Han-mou and Eugene Chen blamed the National Government for Kwangtung's unpreparedness.

Eugene Chen, garrulous politician, ex-Foreign Minister, made another vitriolic attack on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Chen demanded that Chinese military and political leaderships be changed or reorganized to prevent further disastrous collapses. He characterised Canton's fall as a national humiliation "which can not be stomached by any Cantonese except puppet traitors. . . . . If China does not want to share the fate of Korea, Chinese leadership must be changed and the Chinese diplomatic front reorganized." He demanded that Gen. Chiang return Kwangsi's remaining troops, at present in the Yangtsze Valley, in order to arrest the enemy's conquest of the two provinces.

Chen's attack on the Generalissimo aroused indignation in many quarters. The *Fukien Times* of Manila demanded that he should apologize for insulting General Chiang.

Commenting on the fall of Canton, the *Yi Pao* stated that the event was a matter of profound regret but constituted no cause for pessimism. The paper attributed the loss of the city to lack of unified control over political and military affairs in Kwangtung and to negligence on the part of the local military authorities. Dispelling pessimism, the paper pointed out that although the Japanese had occupied Canton (in ruins), the Kwangtung military forces remained intact and were determined to make a strong stand against Japanese advance further into the province.

The *Wen Hui Pao* warned the public against crops of rumors which had been flying about since the fall of Canton. The rumors were not only designed to

discredit the Kwangtung authorities, but also to undermine the morale of the Chinese people. Beware of the intrigues of the enemy and traitors who were bent on weakening China's power of resistence. Whether Gen. Yu Han-mou had committed treachery, as alleged by the Japanese, the future would tell. The paper emphasized the paramount importance of continued resistance.

The evacuation of Chinese troops from Canton, according to the *Hua Mei Wan Pao*, was no surprise to those versed in the political and military situation in Kwangtung. Canton was lost under circumstances similar to those that led to the capture of Tsinan by the Japanese—the bungling of Gen. Han Fu-chu.

Chungking was exasperated at the loss of Canton. The Cantonese Guild there held a mass meeting attended by more than 500 Cantonese residents and telegraphed to Generals Yu Han-mou and Wu Te-chen, demanding an explanation. A telegram was also sent to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, requesting the punishment of those guilty. There was bitter animosity against Great Britain as the loss of Canton was attributed to too great reliance on British statements that Great Britain would take a strong attitude in the event of Japanese action in South China. The feeling is growing everywhere that Great Britain failed China in her hour of need!

Rumors that General Chiang Kai-shek had resigned and arrived in Hongkong were completely discredited. General Chiang did not leave Hankow until Oct. 24 and he was reported to have gone to Hunan instead of Hongkong. The allegation of General Chiang's resignation was denied by the official spokesman at Hankow. To quiet international repercussions Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador at London declared that the Generalissimo had no intention of resigning.

Reports that Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had arrived at Hongkong were also denied. Both are still in Chungking.

However, a statement made by Wang Ching-wei to *Reuters* correspondent at Chungking that China is ready to discuss peace "if Japan offers acceptable terms" was unsettling to the public mind and was largely responsible for the peace rumors. Wang was quoted as having said, "We were forced to resort to arms, we did not instigate the present hostilities, and we are willing to have peace at any time, but only on terms that do not menace our independence. So far as China is concerned, we have never closed the door to mediation . . . . All depends on the terms offered by Japan."

Ambassador Quo Tai-chi in London pointed out that Wang's statement "contained nothing new" and was similar to statement made frequently before. Peace might have been possible before the fall of Nanking, but from the Chinese point of view, it was impracticable now. Any idea of mediation had been destroyed by the repeated Japanese declaration that Japan would have no dealing with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Wang Ching-wei's statement was severely criticized by Shanghai public organizations which telegraphed to Mr. Wang, demanding an explanation of his utterances. Local Chinese papers were also skeptical of Wang's interview and were anxious to learn his motives in making such statement.

Sudden departure of the British Ambassador Sir Clark Kerr from Hongkong for Haiphong en route to Chungking was also linked with peace rumors. It was claimed that the trip was undertaken in order to offer Britain's mediation to the Chinese Government.

The *Yi Pao* declared that China would not hesitate to enter into peace negotiations, but reiterated General Chiang Kai-shek's declaration that unless Japanese forces are completely withdrawn from China, it would be futile to talk peace.

The People's Foreign Relations Association at Chungking appealed to President Roosevelt, urging that the United States stop supplying Japan with arms, gasoline, raw materials for military use; that loans and other forms of financial assistance be denied the Japanese militarists. Appeals for further Soviet assistance were also made by the Chinese press at Chungking. The arrival of the Soviet Ambassador at Chungking inspired the local papers to urge that the Soviet Union provide China with more concrete assistance against Japan. The *Central Daily News* said: "The two countries (China and Russia) can not live in peace until their common enemy is overthrown. The Soviet Union should give more help to China."

Japanese military authorities in Canton planned to organize a puppet Kwangtung provincial government with Chan Lim-pak as the "chairman." Chen was formerly commander of the Canton Merchants' Volunteer Corps, which revolted against Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1924 and was suppressed.

Lt.-Gen. K. Doihara, Japan's arch plotter, recently left Shanghai for Nanking to continue his efforts to bring about early amalgamation of the puppet Nanking and Peiping regimes.

Reformed puppets in Nanking must study the Japanese language in order to increase their efficiency. A Japanese language class was opened on Oct. 12 for all employees of the "Reformed" Government.

Serious friction developed between Fu Siao-en, new Shanghai "Mayor" and his predecessor, the "Ta Tao Mayor" Soo Hsi-wen over the question of reshuffling officials of the puppet Shanghai municipal government. Many of Soo's men were replaced by Fu's appointees. To counteract Fu's activities, Soo ordered the various offices to remain in Pootung and not to move to the Civic Center as orginally planned.

The residence of Fu Siao-en at Chinhai in Ningpo was reported to have been sealed by the local government authorities. The action followed a petition by Shanghai's Ningpo Guild that Fu's property be confiscated as a punishment for his treacherous acts.

Shao Shih-chun, director of the "Consolidated Tax Bureau for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Provinces," with offices located on Kiukiang Road, narrowly missed death, when an attempt was made on his life last week on Nanking Road. His bullet-proof car saved him. Shao is now staying in Hongkew.

Prince Teh, Mongolian chieftan, who holds the position of chairman of the puppet Mongolian Autonomous Government, arrived in Tokyo to pay respects to his Japanese overlords. He was received in audience by the Japanese Emperor, who conferred upon him the Order of the Rising Sun.

A treaty was signed at Tokyo between representatives of Poland and Manchukuo, establishing normal consular and trade relations between the two countries.

Kensuke Horinouchi, new Japanese Ambassador to the United States, was formally invested (Oct. 15) in office by the Japanese Emperor.

Unconfirmed reports from Hankow stated that Gen. Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Route (ex-red) Army, arrived there last week to interview General Chiang Kai-shek.

Gen. Chiang sent an appeal to all overseas Chinese for further donations to the Government so as to augment the country's power of resistance. A similar appeal was made by Wang Ching-wei.

Japanese Seize Chinese Banks in Suiyuan Confiscate Silver Stocks

The branches of the Banks of China and Communications, located at Suiyuan and Paotow, in Suiyuan province, have been taken over by the Japanese military authorities and reserves in silver amounting to $2,000,000 and deposits in silver and legal tender notes amounting to $3,800,000 were confiscated. According to a report in the *Sin Wan Pao*, the manager of the Bank of China, Chen Tung-chen, was killed. The premises of the two Chinese banks were taken over by puppet banks established by the Japanese military authorities.

JAPAN BRINGS "PEACE" TO CHINA

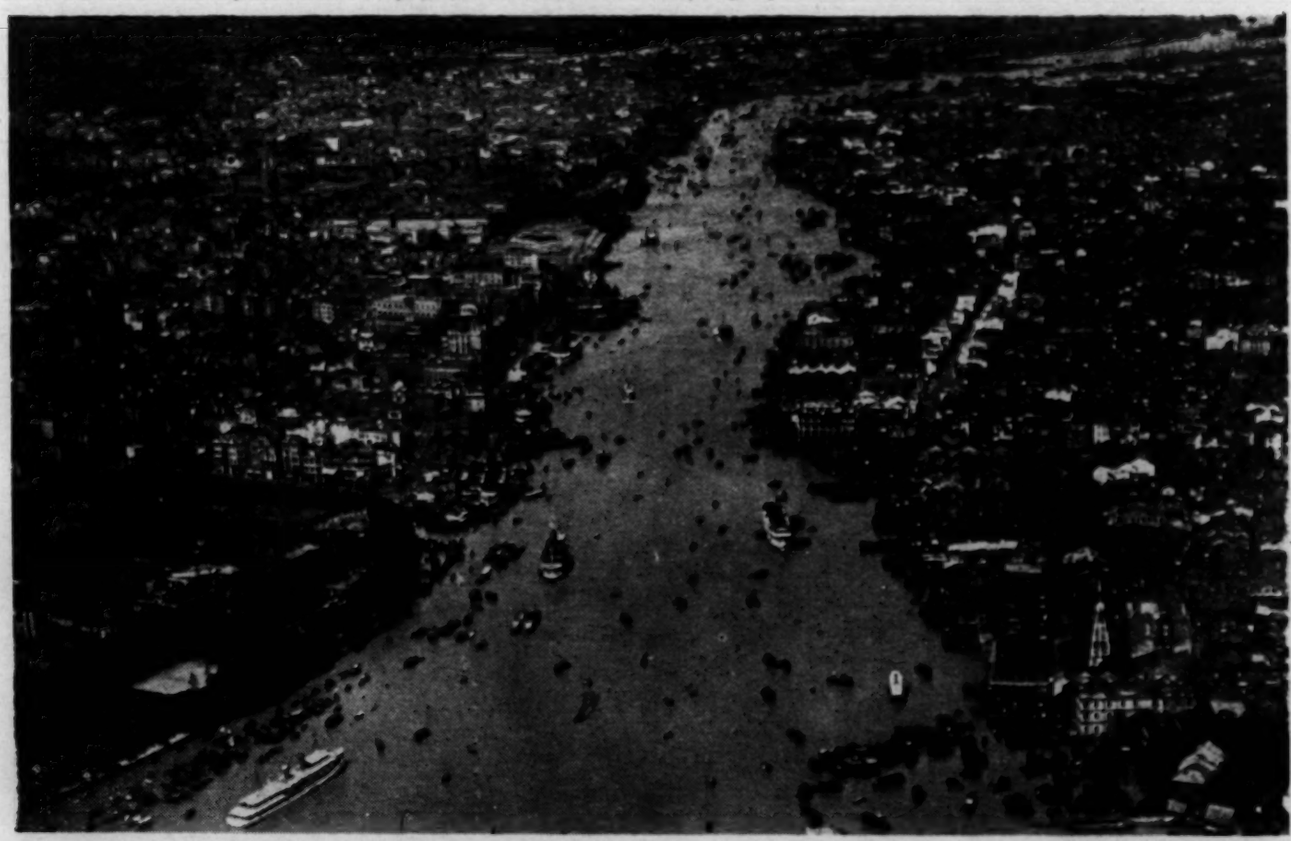
(Upper) These thirteen unlucky men are not buried. These are the remains of their mortal bodies when the Japanese executioner's ax finished with them in Nanking. (Center) Grisly humor. Japanese make sport with Chinese skeletons in China's former capital. (Lower) Ghoulish sentinel duty by a Japanese over the burned bodies of Chinese at Nanking.

Fall of Canton and Hankow

After nearly a year of vicious warfare in which Hankow was the goal of the Japanese army, their forces entered the city on the afternoon of Oct. 25, much in the manner with which a small band of Nipponese soldiers entered Canton three days previously—without resistance. The only obstacle in their path was the destroyed Han River bridges, piled debris of wrecked buildings in the street, the roaring flames of burning Chinese military buildings. Less than 24 hours before the vanguard of Japanese hove into sight of Hankow, General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek left the city by plane, presumably for Changsha, Hunan. The question of whether the Chinese government will continue active resistance had not found a definite answer at the time the *China Weekly Review* went to press. Nevertheless, China continued its "scorched earth" policy at Hankow, and as Japanese troops entered they read this sign: "Soldiers of Japan! Hankow is your grave!"

RESISTED only by hordes of vicious mosquitos, a pigeon-toed, bunioned-foot Japanese army, without so much as a bullet wound, on Oct. 22 clumped up The Bund, in Canton, and stacked their rifles, thus ending a 130-mile march from Bias Bay, from where they began their trek on Oct. 12, cutting short the potential menace of South China to Japanese ambitions, perhaps fatally stabbing further assistance by Great Britain and France to China through the use of railways for munitions shipments.

The world, perhaps even including Hankow, was not prepared to witness such a quick and dramatic end to South China resistance. The press stuttered with amazement, statesmen gurgled somewhat incoherently, observers on the spot hazily reported details, and not a man-in-the-street in Shanghai, Tokyo, London, New York or Paris had an adequate explanation. Money market speculators did not know whether to buy or sell, the Tokyo Stock Market took 1 to 3 Yen losses, and in the face of this Japan's Ministry of Finance had the courage to announce the sixth issue of "patriotic bonds," amounting to Yen 70,000,000, to go on sale from Oct. 25 to Nov. 5.



Canton—the city that was. The above photo shows Pearl River separating Canton City (left) from Honam, the city's southern suburb and important commercial town. Shameen, the foreign settlement, is shown at lower left. Whereas in this photo, The Bund of Canton is shown as a flourishing avenue, today it is nothing but a mass of charred debris as a result of fires set by either looters or retreating Chinese troops.

While the Japanese grabbed China's last remaining revenue-producing port, isolated Hongkong by the cutting of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, the Far East waited in vain to hear rumbles from Britain and France—at whom the South China invasion was directed as much as at the Hankow government. Paris and London, engulfed in the European maelstrom, contented themselves with parroting Japanese assurances that foreign property and trade would be protected.

City Burned

When the small Japanese force of 1,500 men finally came to a halt in Canton, known as the "City of Rams," officers disconsolately realized that their once rich prize was proving but an empty shell as they watched fires weep the city, virtually destroying it. Late on the night of Oct. 24, fires were beginning to diminish after Wongsha and other large portions of Canton were wiped out.

The river Bund area was practically completely destroyed. It extends from Taiping maloo to the French Bridge and right along the Shakee Bund almost to the British Bridge, and includes several large Chinese hotels, department stores and restaurants, the General Post Office, and the Customs House, and involves almost the whole downtown shopping center. The prospects of Shameen being involved appeared less likely, as whole areas in the vicinity have been burned out.

Old residents who have experienced previous Communist risings and civil wars declared that never before had they gone through such a terrible time. The blaze on the East Bund reached mammoth proportions, enveloping a tremendous area measuring several square miles. The conflagration of the Shakee Bund died out as a result of the wind changing direction and the magnificent efforts of the Shameen volunteer fire-fighters, who were organized by a group of German residents.

The British, French and American authorities sent landing parties of bluejackets to the Shakee Bund to round up looters who, after ransacking an establishment, invariably set fire to it. According to all accounts of foreigners who visited the city, the behavior of the Japanese troops has hitherto been exemplary, *Reuters* said; looting was checked wherever possible, but owing to the small number of Japanese troops, which totalled 1,500, the entire city was inadequately patrolled. A *United Press* correspondent who toured the city found the streets practically deserted. Several Japanese soldiers were seen looting a food store, but most of the Japanese troops were engaged in fighting the spreading fires. A bayonetted Chinese soldier was seen on the street, and another Chinese soldier in uniform was seen sleeping in the street a block from the blazing Post Office where Japanese, American and British forces were fighting the flames.

Following the explosions on Oct. 23 the keepers of a lunatic asylum at Pakhoktung, across the Pearl River from Shameen, fled, leaving 800 mental inmates uncared for. The British naval authorities came to the rescue and supplied 80 bags of rice in order to give

(Above) Shameen, one of the most densely-populated commercial centers of the Canton district. Reports say that this area was untouched by flames which swept other parts of the city.

these unfortunates an evening meal.

The river steamer Taishan, lying beside British gunboats, was used as a temporary refuge by such women and children as felt unsafe in Shameen. Chinese servants became panicky and left their posts. They staged a virtual sit-down strike in Central Avenue, Shameen. The Victoria Hotel, which was badly damaged, this week was used as a food supply center.

"Silver Bullets?"

As the fire raged and while Japanese forces rejoiced over the fall of the gutted city, rumors concerning the swift capitulation to the Japanese drifted in from Tokyo. "Political work," the rumors said. Speaking more plainly, some Tokyo circles expressed their conviction that the fall of Canton was due less to the difficulties of defending the city than to the use of "silver bullets" (bribery). The Japanese press remained mum on this angle.

The *Asahi*, however, said that the reason why Canton fell was due to the "growing dissatisfaction there with Chiang Kai-shek operations against the Japanese. The *Yomiuri* attributed the fall of the city largely to "internal trouble between the local and national authorities." Foreign quarters in Tokyo believed that the danger of Anglo-Japanese entanglements in South China, except on purely a diplomatic plan, were obviated by the fall of Canton.

The *Hochi* predicted that the Chiang Kai-shek Government's difficulties will be further aggravated as a result of the capture of Canton. It alleged that General Yu Han-mou and Mr. Eugene Chen blamed the National Government for Kwangtung's unpreparedness.

Most foreign sources agreed that the total lack of resistance met by the Japanese was due to the "sell-out" of General Yu Han-mou who, on the day Japanese troops entered the city, was reported to have surrendered himself to General Nakimura. To none, did General Yu offer an explanation why he did not resist the Japanese invasion. His surrender, however, was denied by *Kuo Min*. As a deserter, General Yu, Commander of the Kwangtung armies, set no precedent for himself. He won the highest military post in the province by deserting General Chen Chi-tang, former "Uncrowned King," during the Kwangtung-Kwangsi uprising in late 1936.

Supported by Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pei Chung-hsi, Kwangsi leaders now directing operations on the Yangtsze front in defense of Hankow. General Chen staged a sensational uprising, threatening to march his troops from Kwangtung to the Manchurian border to fight the Japanese and to "adopt hostile attitudes against all troops along the route." At the height of the political tension, General Yu, then heading a big force on Kiangsi-Kwangtung border, surrendered to General Chiang—in exchange for the high posts his former superior was holding.

Chen Fled to Hongkong

Deprived of his crack forces and the strategic points on the Kiangsi border, General Chen's plot was crushed. He promptly fled to Hongkong under a heavy escort, travelling in one of the few gunboats on which the officers and men were still loyal to him. General Yu then peacefully occupied Canton and made Kwangtung once the center of a strong anti-Chiang movement, a province under direct control of the National Government, Generals Li and Pei, deprived of their allies, promptly yielded to the National Government.

General Yu was promptly "rewarded" for his "loyalty" to the National Government and made the pacification commissioner of Kwangtung and concurrently commander-in-chief of the Fourth Route Army, posts which once were held by General Chen Chi-tang.

General Wu Te-chen, then, mayor of Shanghai, was subsequently appointed chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government. He left Shanghai in May, 1937, and the vacancy was filled by Mr. O. K. Yui, who remained in this post until the fall of Shanghai last November.

When the Japanese threat to South China developed. General Yu made several patriotic outbursts, pledging to throw the entire military might to crush the invaders. On Oct. 20 he declared, according to his spokesman in Canton, that the "situation is well in hand" and that he was "satisfied" with the Chinese defenses around Canton following a tour of the front. Earlier Japanese reports from Hongkong, however, claimed that General Yu had decided on abandoning Canton long before the Japanese reached Tsengshing. In a plenary session of military commanders in Canton, General Yu is quoted by Japanese papers to have declared: "Our army is weak in man-power and the soldiers are ill-equipped. Furthermore, we have no effective air force and we face economic idfficulties.

General Wu Teh-chen, governor of Kwangtung Province who has called upon all Cantonese "to defend their homesteads."

"In spite of these defects of which the general government has full knowledge," the general reportedly asserted, "the Nationalist regime has taken no steps to defend Kwangtung or give us sufficient support.

General Yu is further reported to have pointed out that the 7,000,000 yuan collected by the Kwangtung government for the purchase of aircraft has been completely taken over by the central government. The general is also said to have told the military leaders assembled that the only possible means of defense of the province would be gradual retreat to Yingtak and Nanyang, on the Canton-Hankow railway and the Kwangtung-Kiangsi border respectively.

Eugene Chen Fulminations

Meantime, caustic Eugene Chen, political "outsider," verbally attacked time and again the National Government, Chiang Kai-shek in particular. Press reports relayed here from Tokyo stated that Chen, former Foreign Minister of the Wuhan regime, disseminated a statement to the effect that General Chiang was "sacrificing Canton for the defense of Hankow, and that the Cantonese army and people were not responsible for Kwangtung Province."

General Pei Chung-hsi who aided in directing the defeat of the Japanese at Taierchwang last April, was rumored as the commander to head the defense of Canton, but probably arrived there too late to assume command.

The statement was said to have been issued in the form of a circular telegram after Chiang reportedly instructed Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Liu Lu-ying to wire the Cantonese army leaders and civilian officials urging them to 'do their utmost to defend Kwangtung.

Chen reportedly urged Mr. Sun Fo and Mr. Liu to persuade Chiang to rush reinforcements to Canton. Chen's message was said to have declared that it was impossible for Canton to defend itself against the Japanese invasion because airplanes and crack troops had been taken away from the province by General Chiang's orders. The swift Japanese campaign in the south demonstrated the flaws in Chiang's plan of operations, which was concentrated on the Hankow area at the expense of

Canton, Chen's statement claimed. Chen was also said to have demanded that the generalissimo rectify his "tragic blunder" by both political and tactical measures.

Names in The News

In the past week, big names figured in the South China invasion. They were General Li Tsung-jen and General Pei Chung-hsi, commanders who directed the defeat of the Japanese at Taierchwang last April, Lt.-Gen. Motoo Furusho, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China, Lt.-Col. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, younger brother of the Emperor of Japan (whom the military are rumored to be desirous of placing on the throne in place of Hirohito) who acted as liason officer between the Imperial General Headquarters and the land forces, and Vice-Admiral Koichi Shiozawa who was responsible for the invasion of Chapei in 1932 and the Shanghai war which ended fruitlessly for Japan. Shiozawa is now commanding the fleet operating in South China waters.

General Li Tsung-jen, said to have been the "brains" behind the trouncing given the Japanese at Taierchwang, recognized the seriousness of the South China invasion, but was too busy on the Hankow front for the Canton affair.

Furusho told newspaper men on Oct. 24 that Japan is prepared to march ahead to crush the Chinese government and "establish the foundations for perpetual peace in the Orient." Best statement by Furusho was: "This amazing feat (Canton capture) was made possible by the august virtues of His Majesty, The Emperor, and was accomplished also by means of the self-sacrificing efforts of the Imperial Japanese Military Forces, which were favored by Providence." In Tokyo, a army spokesman said: " . . . It was likely that the Chinese military resources were drained to such an extent that no forces were left to defend Canton."

Opinions of British

The swift fall of Canton and the apparent implication that Hankow was to follow, created amazement in Great Britain, where the news was given prominence in the newspapers. That the end is not yet, was the conclusion drawn by the *Daily Telegraph*, which recalled that the Japanese offensive was planned months ago and delayed, owing to the proximity of Hongkong and the fear of international complications. Evidently, the journal declared, Japan has now resolved that the latter risk is worth taking, in view of the chance it has offered of forcing a decision.

It seems, said the *Daily Telegraph*, that Japan is still determined to pursue the war as General Chiang Kai-shek remains the head of the Government. General Chiang, whose authority has hitherto been proof against every military disaster, will continue to draw the Japanese farther and farther into the interior in endless pursuit. While the Japanese, the newspaper continues, are making themselves masters of every strategic point, their grip in the intervening regions, thanks to the indefatigable persistence of the Chinese guerilla forces, is materially weakening. It is one thing to win pitched battles, the *Daily Telegraph* concluded, but quite another effectively to garrison a country as enormous as China.

"The Japanese, whose strength is reported as only two, or perhaps three divisions, ought never to have had a walk-over of this sort," declared *The London Times*, in an editorial on the "debacle of Canton." The Chinese failure, *The Times* stated, is strange as well as humiliating. Its spectacular nature, the paper said, gives the victorious Japanese political as well as strategic advantages.

Their propagandists, the editorial proceeded, will not neglect the opportunity of charging the Cantonese leaders with treachery to the Central Government, and vice versa, and "on the evidence hitherto available, the first of these charges cannot be ruled out." General Wu Te-chen, (Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government,) is an official whose loyalty and resolution there has, in the past, been no reason to doubt, *The Times* declared. General Yu Han-mou, however, "hardly seems to have discharged his responsibilities in the hour of his country's need," the journal added.

Hongkong's View

Hongkong this week was taking stock of its new position of isolation resulting from Japanese occupation of Canton and coincident disruption of land, air and sea communication with interior China. This is the first time in the 97-year history of the British Colony that it has ever been completely cut off from China. Trade with China ceased only partially during the Chinese boycott of British goods in 1927.

British circles believed Hongkong's 13,000 British residents face virtual ruin because of the interruption of trade with China through this port. Hongkong's prosperity has depended on China trade passing through here, since local industries are of only secondary importance. Hongkong gained prominence as one of the six major ports of the world during the past year. Between fifteen and twenty per cent. of all China exports and imports were handled through here normally, and this figure mounted rapidly during the Sino-Japanese hostilities of the past year when other points of entry into China were occupied by Japanese.

German Reaction

Japan's success in capturing Canton, busy center of South China, is a hard blow for the British Empire.—"Hongkong is now cut off from the Chinese hinterland and British trade is menaced with the same fate as in Shanghai, where after the fall of the town it is in a state of complete stagnation," the organ of the Labor Front, the Berlin *Der Angrieff*, commented.

The German Press in general printed several articles pointing out the importance of the fate of Canton both to Chinese resistance and from the international viewpoint. *Der Angrieff* said that Britain should now follow a policy of complete appeasement in Europe if she wishes to maintain her position in other parts of the world. "The flames consuming Canton ought to be letters of fire to Premier Neville Chamberlain's opposition. Britain cannot devote all her attention to her position in the world if the European continent is not pacified."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* declared that any attempt upon the part of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to recapture Canton would only irreparably weaken the Hankow front.

The Frenchman's Slant

The fall of Canton was the subject of widespread comment in the French press. *Le Jour*, Independent with Right tendencies, alluding to the relative proximity of the Japanese forces to Hongkong and Tonkin, said:

"Nevertheless, Tonkin is French and Hongkong is British, and, in the face of blunt facts, the only thing possible is to limit destruction. The situation cannot be saved by the thunders of the League of Nations, but Great Britain can still do much by negotiation. Even if the United States maintains a passive attitude, Great Britain can state her case and make it prevail, on condition that she has her hands free in Europe and in the Far East."

Figaro, Conservative Right organ, considered that the conquest of China may long remain unstable and precarious. It believed that Germany will soon prepare for a new sharing-out in the Far East and that the "hour for negotiations has struck."

Peuple, official organ of the French trade unions, contended that the success of Japan's lightning offensive is due to British complaisance and may be attributed to Great Britain's wish to put Japan in the mood for mediation.

The fall of Canton to the Japanese is an event of the utmost importance not only from the strategical but also, and especially, from the morale point of view, the *Osservatore Romano*, semi-official Vatican newspaper, asserted.

It said that this Japanese success will serve to shake violently not only Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's personal position but the situation of the western powers.

American Comment

The influential *Washington Star* said that Japan's occupation of Canton presented a threat to British and French interests in the Orient. "With Canton in Nippon's hands," the paper said, "Britain's traditional paramount position in south China is almost

General Yu Han-mou who won the highest military post in Kwangtung Province by deserting General Chen Chi-tang during the Kwangtung-Kwangsi uprising in late 1936, was in command of the Southern army when the Japanese invaded. He surrendered when the Japanese entered Canton—a move the Chinese press linked with "Silver Bullets."

doomed. This development is bound to whet the ambitions of Tokyo extremists who want to run the British out of Hongkong and the French out of Indo-China."

The paper said the loss of Canton was one of the most severe blows suffered by China since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. The editorial speculated whether the sudden Japanese invasion would be fatal to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, but pointed out that the Chinese were reported to have stored up several months' supplies in the interior. Consequently, the paper said, the Chinese might continue to resist for some time despite the disruption of supplies over the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon railways. The paper predicted that Japan would soon make drastic demands on Britain and France because of Japanese occupation of south China.

British Vessel Bombed

A detailed report regarding the investigations carried out by the Japanese navy with reference to the alleged bombing of the British gunboat Sandpiper was made public Oct. 25 by a spokesman of the Japanese navy. On Oct. 24, the spokesman said, a Japanese air unit went out with orders to bomb concentrations of retreating troops. They were instructed, the spokesman said, "not to attack under any circumstances any vessels or property flying a foreign flag."

The officer revealed that the commander of the bombing unit decided to attack Chinese junks if no better objective could be found on the Canton-Hankow railway. The spokesman pointed out that the commander of the unit had been advised that no foreign vessels were at Changsha, and so he decided to operate in that sector. There is absolutely no question of Japanese planes deliberately bombing a British ship, he said.

The Japanese authorities, the spokesman declared learned that the Sandpiper was at Changsha only when the British protest regarding the alleged bombing was received. A more detailed explanation of the circumstances, the spokesman added, has been conveyed verbally to a British liason officer. He pointed out that investigations are still being continued.

⁂

Jacquinot, Committee Take Over Hankow Refugee Zone

WITH the departure of all the Chinese Government leaders and the announcement that Hankow would not be defended, the Hankow Refugee Zone Committee, headed by Father Jacquinot and comprising German, Italian, French, American and British members, assumed control of the Special Administrative Districts of Hankow on Oct. 25. The committee emphasized that it had no intention of retaining control indefinitely and that it will hand over its responsibilities in due course "to the successional authoritity."

The committee is understood to have informed the Japanese authorities that it is now making every effort to remove all troops, defense works, arms and ammunition from the Special Administrative Districts. In return the Japanese have been requested to respect the safety of these Districts. The committee is also understood to have informed the Japanese that it is making similar efforts to demilitarize the area known as the "Wuchang Zone," described by the Committee as consisting "mainly of foreign missionary institutions, schools and hospitals which are close together and form an easily recognized section of the city," and to have requested that similar treatment be granted this zone.

In a special statement issued to the world on Oct. 25, the Hankow Refugee Zone Committee stated:

"The whole world has its eyes on Hankow and Wuchang and we believe the whole world is on our side when we ask that full recognition should be given to certain safeguards and arrangements which have no military significance and the granting of which will undoubtedly bring increased prestige and enhance the reputation of all concerned for honor, courtesy and humanity."

The statement outlined the points it suggests the Japanese should agree to in order to ensure the safety of these zones, as:

"1. These Zones shall be immune from bombing or shelling or any other form of attack;

"2. During an entry into or assault on the cities, the Zones shall remain outside the scope of military operations;

"3. After occupation, regular troops shall not have right of entry into the Zones, but this right shall be reserved for military police who shall only enter and take over control acting under proper authority;

4". The immunity of an adequate local Police Force, acting under the direction of this Committee and essential for the proper administration of the Zones, shall be assured."

The statement added:

"Foreign Property"

"Most of the property within these two Zones is foreign property. The Foreign Powers have consistently maintained that, in the absence of a declared war between China and Japan, their nationals rank as neutrals and their property is likewise neutral and inviolate. We have consequently based our scheme on the decision of third party nationals to avail themselves of their rights and to stay on their properties. Both combatants are expected to respect their position and to give the proper protection and assistance. It is intended to maintain these rights courteously, but firmly. In respect of the protection which we expect the recognition of these two Zones to afford a number of Chinese citizens, we declare that we have no ulterior political purposes in view. Our motives are purely humanitarian. It is inevitable that many who are poor or aged, infirm or sick, that parents with large families or mothers expecting children will not be able to leave the Wuhan cities or to face the difficulties and dangers of travel on overcrowded transport or on foot without disaster ending in tragedy. It is to such people that we would humbly offer our help as a duty to God and in the name of humanity." The Japanese are reported to have agreed to respect the zone.

Members Listed

The members of the Refugee Zone Committee, in addition to Father Jacquinot, are:

Rt. Rev. A.A. Gilman, (American), Chairman of the American Church Mission, Hankow; Most Rev. J.S. Espelage, (American), of the Catholic Mission, Wuchang; Rt. Rev. E.J. Galvin, (British), of St. Columban's Mission, Hanyang; Rt. Rev. Bishop Massi, (Italian), of the Catholic Mission, Hankow; Rev. A.J. Gedye, (British), of the Methodist Missionary Society, Hankow; Monsieur E.A. Chaudoin, (French), Manager of the International Savings Society, Hankow; Mr. W.S. Dupree, (British), Hankow Agent of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.; Herr G. Tolle, (German), Manager of Carlowitz & Co., Hankow; and Mr. A.E. Marker, (British), Director, Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd., Hankow.

BEFORE HANKOW'S FALL

Hankow public and military parade to show their enthusiasm for the recent action of the League. Top—contingent from the Eighth Route Army. Center—Hankow public participates. Bottom—Students also participated.

Comment on S.M.C.'s Gift to 'Lone Battalion' Families

In a letter appearing in the *China Critic*, Oct. 22, under the signature, "Am I Mistaken, Too?", the writer comments on the recent gift of $3,000 by the Shanghai Municipal Council to the families of three Chinese soldiers killed when the Council's "Cossack" Russian Regiment battered their way into the internment camp of the "Lone Battalion" to prevent them from raising the Chinese national flag. The writer said:

"It was on Aug. 11 that the Chinese "Lone Battalion" clashed with the White Russian Regiment of the S.V.C. Now the leading editorial of the *North China Daily News* for Oct. 14 and two letters in its correspondence column have brought the unhappy incident back to life. I think the Chinese people, at least the Chinese residents of Shanghai, are grateful to *The N. C. D. N.* for having by so doing refreshed their memory of the "camp riot," as the editor of the British paper prefers to call it. Mistaken Policy (Oct. 14) is apparently a direct descendant from "Internment Camp Revolt" (Aug. 13)—for the traditional policy of the historical *North China Daily News* is to "put its thumb down" on the Chinese people in any controversy between Chinese and foreigners. In the editorial right after the bloody incident, the editor of the *N. C. D. N.* strongly supported the S.M.C. policy of "treating the Chinese soldiers rough." Yet exactly two months later he leveled his mighty pen against the S.M.C. policy for compensating the families of the three Chinese soldiers killed in the "camp riot." Obviously, either the S.M.C. or the *N. C. D. N.* must be "mistaken," since both could not be right for acting in two diametrically opposite ways.

"As a Chinese ratepayer who has closely followed the "Lone Battalion" case, I am constrained to say that the *N. C. D. N.* is rather "mistaken" in its editorial policy. After carefully studying its leading editorial for Oct. 14, entitled "Mistaken Policy" (of the S.M.C. and mind you, not of the N. C. D. N.), I am inclined to think that the editor of Shanghai's senior morning paper has lost that valued sense of impartial judgment by allowing his good self to be influenced by the letters from two of his correspondents. That the S.M.C. authorities are in closer touch with the development of the "Lone Battalion" incident than the editors of local papers should be admitted even by the North China Daily News. From the initial bloodshed, the case in question has weighed heavily on the shoulders of the S.M.C. authorities. Before long the S.M.C. realized that it could not be handled just like another small local incident. Why?

"The Lone Battalion commands nation-wide respect in China because of their gallant defence of Chapei last Winter, even though they appear to be not unlike "armed robbers" to the editor of the N. C. D. N. The bloody clash aroused vehement protest from Chinese ratepayers in Shanghai, if the editor of the N. C. D. N. could only read the Chinese papers published since the "camp riot" started. Not only that, the incident prompted Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to order the speedy settlement of the case through diplomatic channels. So, the S.M.C. quickly realized that its high-handed method of handling the interned Chinese soldiers at their Kiaochow Road barracks on Aug. 11 at once involved international complications. Perhaps, the editor of the N. C. D. N did not even see this point!

"In the editorial in question the editor of the N. C. D. N. regarded the S.M.C.'s letter to the Chinese Ratepayers Association ("a most reputable organization it is really admitted"—many thanks for the compliment!) as "abject in its terms, overflowing with regrets and expressions of sympathy,—a very humble communication." What is wrong with that I wonder? The editorial raises "many interesting questions" in reference to the S.M.C.'s letter. They are so childish that it is not worth our while to discuss them. The tone of the editorial in question clearly shows the perverted and unbalanced view of the writer which is no credit to the time-honored standing of the North China Daily News. If the writer would only be willing to trouble himself to the extent of ascertaining the "real facts" of the "Lone Battalion" incident, he would probably hesitate to write "Mistaken Policy"—an editorial that is a direct affront to the S.M.C. authorities.

"Now a word to the wise—the two correspondents of the N. C. D. N. DISGRACE and ONLOOKER. For the information of Mr. Disgrace, the bloody clash of the "Lone Battalion" is a "disgrace" to many Chinese, and perhaps a few foreign, ratepayers of Shanghai. It is just too bad that the S.M.C'.s decision is a disgrace to Mr. Disgrace for having "lost the face of the White Man in China." I repeat, it is just too bad! If, to Mr. Onlooker, the life of a Chinese is worth not more than $100, the S.M.C. has certainly got a "raw deal" for having paid $900 more for each of the three dead Chinese soldiers. May I ask—just out of curiosity—how much is the life of Onlooker supposed to be worth? Perhaps, a trifle more than $1,000 any-how! At last, the S.M.C. has offered to settle the "Lone Battalion" case through the mediation of the Chinese Ratepayers Association—at least to the partial satisfaction of Chinese public opinion. The S.M.C. policy runs true to the form of British foreign policy—Realism in diplomatic relations. It is an expedient measure to appease the enraged Chinese people and compromise with the mistreated "Lone Battalion." Personally, I think the final decision of the S.M.C., as embodied in its letter to the Chinese Ratepayers Association, shows seasoned consideration and tempered judgment based on reliable facts of the case. It is admirable!

"The editorial comment and the letters of two correspondents in the N. C. D. N. seem to be belated outbursts of hot sentiment rather than cold reason. While the representatives of the Chinese Ratepayers Association were carrying on negotiations with the S.M.C. authorities for an amicable settlement of the bloody incident, no constructive criticism or suggestion was put forward by the editor of the N. C. D. N. Now, having read the letter of the S.M.C. to the C.R.A., why for heaven's sake, should he and his correspondents 'cry after spilled milk"? Harping on the decision of the S.M.C. and grumbling about the $3000 cannot, I am afraid, induce the reading public to protest against the S.M.C. policy.

What, then, is the primary motive behind the N. C. D. N. editorial for October 14? My guess is just this: The S.M.C. policy appears to be "mistaken" in the opinion of the editorial writer simply because it hurts his sense of "Nordic superiority" in that the S.M.C. should have "kow-towed" to the request of the C.R.A. (which incidentally represents the great majority of ratepayers in the International Settlement of Shanghai, legally still a part of Chinese territory) and paid, in addition, the enormous amount of $3000 Chinese currency as a "foreign man's cumshaw" to the families of three dead Chinamen. Speaking plainly, the S.M.C. policy is quite all right, but the editorial policy of the North China Daily News is a "Mistaken Policy" and its correspondents' views are 'mistaken' views."

Americans Urged to Take Greater Hand in Shanghai Affairs

THE *China Press* in an editorial (Oct. 24) urged the American Community to take a greater hand in the affairs of the Settlement. "There is no better time that the present," the journal said, "for Shanghai's large community of Americans—and other foreigners are by no means excluded—to express boldly and pointedly their thoughts on the existing situation in this city and the Yangtsze Valley. The situation has reached a stage where it is patently ridiculous and any Japanese statements to the contrary should receive no consideration.

"We say that Americans should take the lead in matters regarding the immediate removal of shackles on this city and its immediate area which are hindering the progress of all, not excluding the Japnaese. We say that Americans should be in the vanguard because we believe that members of the American community, backed by Washington, are the most logical persons to bring this matter to a head. Behind their community today is a powerful organization, composed of keen, shrewd businessmen who are not lacking in political weight in the nation's capital.

"We know that there is some talk on the matter at the present time, and understand that certain negotiations are under way. To them we give our support. We also want to sound a note of caution that compromises are only concessions—and we are of the opinion that concessions do not exactly dove-tail into the present policy of the American State Department.

"A marked indication of the trend of thought among Americans here was heard on Friday night when the radio commentator of the *China Weekly Review* interviewed Mr. George H. Greene, President of the American Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Greene, we have heard, accurately reflected the opinion of the majority of Shanghai's Americans.

"Mr. Greene declared in the broadcasted interview: 'Obviously what is holding up trade, is the closure of markets in the interior because Japanese are in occuptaion of the territory along the Yangtse River and are preventing the ingress of ships and the return of businessmen to their stations in the interior.

"At the same time, Japanese are freely importing their goods and are permitting their own businessmen to go in, thus creating a monopoly for their own benefit. Shanghai, of course, depends on a volume of through trade for its prosperity, and normal conditions will not return until foreign ships call at this port and markets are reopened in the interior," he observed.

Last week, *The China Press* published an interview with Mr. C. Agaki, Special Japanese Deputy Commissioner of Police, who pointed out the complete lack of expression by foreigners concerning matters of trade.

"We view his remark as a challenge to all foreigners to speak up. More comment like the Junior Chamber's leader is needed," the journal said.

Financial Conference to Be Held in Hongkong

In view of the Japanese attack in South China, the Ministry of Finance has decided to call a financial conference at Hongkong in the latter part of October to discuss measures to be taken to readjust financial conditions in case Hongkong is cut off from the interior. It is reported that responsible officials of the Chinese banks in Shanghai and Hongkong have been invited to attend the conference.

Dollar Liner Sails Without Valuable Silver Cargo

ALLEGED Japanese claims that silver loaded on board the American steamer President Coolidge and later discharged following the cancellation of a Customs release, was not the property of the Chase Bank, were refuted by reliable sources. Valued at approximately U.S.$4,500,000, the silver was put on board the President Coolidge on Oct. 24 when clearance papers were issued by the Customs authorities through the United States Consulate-General. The clearance papers, however, were cancelled the same evening, and the President Coolidge was not permitted to leave port until the silver had been discharged.

The silver was returned to the vaults of the Chase Bank in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Oct. 25. Although the silver was taken from the holds of the Dollar liner the night of Oct. 24, it was not until late the next day that the bullion was finally put ashore from lighters. Shanghai Municipal Police and a detachment of the United States Fourth Marines supplied a guard for the four lighters containing the metal alongside the Bund. Soon after noon, the Public Works Department of the S.M.C. flung a barbed-wire barricade across the section of the Bund where the lighters had been berthed.

Leading American merchants interviewed by *The China Press* declared that they were confident that an arrangement would be reached between Washington, to which the matter has been referred by the United States Consulate-General in Shanghai, and Tokyo, where it is reported that a protest already has been lodged, which would permit the silver to be shipped.

"Reformed Government" Interfered

It was learned that the Customs release for the silver was cancelled because the export of silver has been banned by the "Reformed Government," whose objection was enforced through Japanese influence in the Customs body. It is believed that the ban on the export of the Chase Bank bullion was a deliberate attempt by the Japanese authorities to compell a foreign power to negotiate directly with the puppet authorities, and thus grant the regime de facto recognition. Refusal by the American authorities to negotiate resulted in the landing of the silver.

It was reliably learned that the silver, deposited in the Chase Bank some time ago, became the property of the American concern in the ordinary course of trading events, and that papers proving the metal to be the property of the Chase Bank have already been handed over to the responsible authorities. After having been delayed for a day, the President Coolidge, first of the Dollar Liners to call at Shanghai since the outbreak of hostilities, departed from the river early Oct. 25. Although the President boat sailed withot the consignment of silver from the Chase Bank, she is believed to have carried to America a valuable cargo of metal from Hongkong.

The *China Press* in an editorial, said:

"The affair, as a matter of course, does not end there. It may be expected that the United States Government will assert American rights and power sufficiently to make the Japanese withdraw the obstacles they put into the way of this silver shipment, and that this silver will be shipped to America at some future date. But if, against all probability, Washington should not be in a position to facilitate the shipment, the consequences will be most serious to all of the foreign financial groups of this city. Only a few weeks ago the local American Association formed the General Relations Committee to bring about the "recognition and maintenance of extraterritorial status of Americans and their interests in accordance with treaties" as well as the "restoration of American properties to their rightful owners with full access to and use thereof." If this Committee is intent on effecting anything in those directions, the Chase Bank's silver case constitutes a pertinent instance to demonstrate the seriousness and the effectiveness of that Committee.

"In fighting out this case with the Japanese, the Americans will be fully entitled to obtain the wholehearted assistance of all the other non-Japanese foreign financial institutions and business groups of Shanghai. There ought to be no illusion that what happened to the Chase Bank will not happen in the near future to many other foreign banks in Shanghai if the Japanese are allowed to get away with their interference with the rights and property of the American bank. In this case therefore, all the foreign banks will do well if they stand closely together and support the Chase Bank in their own interest."

In the financial columns of *The China Press*, John Ahlers pointed out that the President Coolidge incident is by no means an exceptional case demanding special treatment. He emphasized that the freedom of transfer of their funds by all the foreign Shanghai banks is dangerously menaced, in the event that the Japanese should succeed in asserting their point in connection with the Chase Bank's silver shipment. If local foreign banks will be no longer able to transfer freely funds between Shanghai and abroad, they might as well give up the traditional main lines of their business and settle down to a petty cash-shop existence.

London's Opinion

Commenting on the unloading of the consignment of silver from the President Coolidge in Shanghai, the *London Financial News* remarked that the interruption of shipments of silver to the United States would have serious consequences for the Hankow authorities. However, it added, fairly large amounts of Chinese Government silver remain in London, and unless the question of the legality of the Hankow Government's ownership intervenes it will presumably be possible for the Chiang Kai-shek administration to raise funds by shipping these stocks to New York.

In view of the fall of Canton and the holding up of the silver shipments on the President Coolidge, the "Six Companies," leading Chinese business combine in San Francisco, temporarily pending the clarification of the situation, halted payment on Oct. 24 of Chinese contributions of U.S.$600,000 to buy war planes and U.S.$100,000 for refugee relief. The "Six Companies" association, controls Chinese business in the local Chinatown and which has been responsible for conducting a drive for contributions for war materials and for relief for China, was shocked by reports of the fall of Canton.

Hope Dims for American Loan to China

THE Chinese Financial Mission reached Washington "too late" to obtain large United States credits for industrial shipments, a high Government official not connected with the Treasury Department and speaking as a private individual asserted in Washington, Oct. 22.

"It is unlikely that either Japan or China will obtain credits from the United States," he said, "in view of the financial difficulties which confront each country because of a protracted war." The official, however, did not eliminate the possibility of additional U.S. silver purchases from China or a monetary "understanding" under which United States financial operations would be conducted with the minimum of injury, or perhaps without harm, to China.

Officials of the Treasury Department continued to maintain their silence regarding the negotiations between the Department and the Chinese mission, which is headed by Mr. K. P. Chen, leading Chinese banker who is representing Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Minister of Finance. They declined to comment on the exact nature of the negotiations, which are reported to involve the possibility of wheat and cotton loans to China. Although they refused to give any indications as to the prospects facing the Chinese mission, they reiterated that the "talks are progressing."

Impartial observers said the length of time the negotiations have already required indicated that there were difficulties. This factor, however, could not be regarded as precluding a constructive result from the Chinese point of view, they said. The high Government official who drew a gloomy picture of the efforts of the Chinese Mission said that he believed that the last opportunity China and Japan had possessed to obtain substantial credits in the United States involved railways credits.

He indicated that China obtained her last credits in the United States on the occasion that the Export-Import Bank had granted railway credits to China prior to the outbreak of the hostilities in July, 1937. He said that the locomotives involved in the railway contract were delivered safely and proved useful to China. China's present appeals for credits, however, would not likely be granted he said.

Has Japan Acquired China's Silver?

Commenting on current reports to the effect that Chinese sources have been informed by U. S. government officials that Japan had gained possession of large quantities of monetary silver amounting to U.S.$100,000,000 and will be shipped to America within the next few weeks, the *Yi Pao* declared that, if such reports were correct, the American official circles must have fallen victim to Japanese machinations. There is absolutely no truth in the report, said the paper, that the amount of Chinese silver, seized by the Japanese might exceed U.S.$100,000,000. Even if all the silver reserves in Japan were put together, the total will not reach U.S.$100,000,000; for Japan is not a silver-producting country.

Owing to the exhaustion of gold reserves, the paper pointed out, Japan has resorted to mobilization of silver for the financing her campaign of aggression in China. According to Japanese official estimates, the total amount of silver Japan could mobilize is only Yen 200,000,000 which is equivalent to little over U.S. $50,000,000. Chinese silver reserves in North China only totaled $60,000,000 Chinese currency, which is less than U.S.$20,000,000. After the enforcement of the new currency policy, most of the silver reserves have been concentrated in the hands of the Central Government, and there could not any chance for the Japanese to seize them. Granted that the Japanese had gained possession of a part of China's monetary silver, the daily continued, they would not ship it home, lest that it might be confiscated by their militarists. It may be true that there will be Japanese shipments of silver to Japan during the next few weeks, but it is absurd to say that the total amount of shipments would exceed U.S.£100,000,000.

"If American official circles give credence to such reports," asserted the journal, "they are fooled by Japan's 'bluff.' When the Sino-Japanese war entered its second year, Japan had already exported more than Yen 100,000,000 of gold reserves to the United States for the purchase of armament. Japanese Officials estimates put Japan's gold reserves at Yen 500,000,000 which could only last for half a year. To cover up her financial weakness and to attract the attention of the world's munition manufacturers, Japan had to fabricate such rumors."

An American Village Looks at China

BY GRACE GOULD

(*China Critic, Oct.* 20)

JOE, the grocery boy, used to come into the kitchen where all last year I put up an old China hand's losing fight against housework, and as we checked the eggs and carrots, he would say,

"Well, I see the Cainese are still holding on," or

"Gosh, I'd like to see those Japs get what's coming to 'em," or, as after the Panay,

"I see where Wall Street says we'll be at war with Japan in three months," or, with gusto, when the eyewitness reports from Nanking began to seep through,

"What we oughtta do is get in there and show those guys where they get off."

In his zeal for war Joe was not typical of the American public. Nor, perhaps, in the earnestness with which he apparently read the China news every morning before his early round of deliveries. But in his certain and unwavering sympathy with the Chinese cause, he represents the common man in America.

The neighbors thought because I had lived in China I ought to know something. They didn't know much, nor pretend to, about Chinese generals, or place names, or the fine diplomatic points of "incidents." When the *Reader's Digest*, edited in our village, ran a China piece, they called me up to find out what's Chapei and how do you spell it. But they all knew that in the atlas China was China, and Japan was Japan, and there was sea between. And having always thought highly of their own sea borders, they were pretty clear that it ought to stay there. Moreover, such devices to win friends and influence people as burning their homes, mangling their children, and killing off the desired well-wishers themselves, were alien to all American traditions of good salesmanship. Leaving decency and common humanity aside, these ideas seemed the American mind grotesque and not very bright. To the plain American, the whole enterprise seemed as fantastic as does any war of aggression to an intelligent child; if he hasn't been bemused by banners and bugles, he sees it straight as silly destruction in which everybody loses and nobody can win.

American sympathy for China and respect for her self-defence was from the first as simple and sure as that of the child who sees his playmate being picked on: "But mother, Billy hit him first." And increasingly, plain Americans have perceived, as children have to learn, that a bully, of any age and on either side of the world, is not stopped by such kind words as mothers and Leagues of Nations struggle to instill; that there are times when mother must say, if her son is to survive, intact and self-respecting, the playground and the walk home from school, "Well, don't pick a fight, but if he hits you again, hit him back."

The attitude of the common American as I saw it during this year of fighting was pretty well epitomized in a cartoon drawn by my fourth grade daughter, and forthwith emulated by my kindergarten son, entitled, "Japan is a MAD DOG!" (And you might do worse than follow the children in these things. Little savages though they are supposed to be, their clear simplicities are more civilized sometimes than the greeds and the hypocrisies, the defeatisms and weary compromises of their elders.)

So, the American people, whom indeed the rest of the worlp likes to call child-like sometimes,—or childish when we annoy—in the small cross-section where I lived last year in a Westchester village, saw the China problem out of a vast ignorance of contributory factors and details, but saw it with sympathy, with a judgment basically sound if over-simplified, and in many cases with a desire to learn. During those first weeks after August 13, and indeed all year, "What do you hear from China?" they kept asking, not out of mere politeness. They borrowed letters and pictures, papers and magazines. They asked questions. They didn't know what or why an International Settlement was; some of them said "We ought to get all the Americans out of China, and stay out"—as simple as that, and as some of our own high officials,—and some of them said we ought to get the American Navy in; but all of them were pro-China. Now and then someone with an air of broadmindness but without many facts would suggest that Japan must have had provocation; but I do not recall offhand a single American I met in America during this year of war-that-is-not-a-war who held Japan to be justified or wanted to see her win. And I am quite sure that had I met such a one I should have been surprised enough to remember.

Of this "not-a-war" angle, these pensive headshakings of a kindly Japan regretfully spanking a naughty China for its own good and to make it love its mentor better in the end, Americans were particularly impatient; though they had fun with the idea too, as a survey of the cartoons of the period would show. We are for the most part a simple people. We dislike sanctimonious lying; we dislike implausible lying even more. A lie, we feel, should be at least a good lie; it should not offend our intelligence as well as our morals. The American people had never been educated by such illuminating episodes as that of the recent Reuter despatch from Tsingtao, wherein, according to the Reuter correspondent who sent the message, a Briton having extinguished his cigarette and apologized for smoking it, the Japanese sentry "slapped his face." But lo, when these three words emerged from the Japanese transmitting office, they emerged as "let him go." They really delightful and exasperating and educative part of this story, however, for Americans, would lie not in the falsification itself, but in the grave explanation offered in writing to Reuter that it just happened that way, a mere "service error" quite without volition. So sorry.

On so engaging a trifle as this, the American public, at least its caricaturists, might seize with glee. But the beatific vision of a benign Japan tearing out babies' intestines and giving their mothers syphilis, in gentle sorrow for China's dear sake, of a sacrificial Japan "bearing," so Mr. Matsuoka tells us, "a cross for China"—all this is a bit too much for the simple American mind. Even to believe that the Japanese-in-the-street himself believes it is a strain on us. And true though it be that the average Japanese at home doesn't know about the babies and the syphilis—witness the rather touching, because patently sincere, indignation recently voiced by a group of highborn Japanese ladies when the insinuation filtered through that their knights could possibly have committed rape—this too is hard for Americans to comprehend. (With us, an international slap in the face would be headlined, not suppressed.) Americans, as I saw them at home this year, were willing to allow that all this was just a bunch of militarists leading a kindly people astray; yet the religious fervor in savagery here, the docile blindedness to facts at home, of the Japanese rank and file, they could not understand, for it lies outside their world.

But mutilation they could understand, and homelessness, and hunger. So in a small way, small because no one can truly imagine the scope of such suffering as goes on in China now unless confronted with it face to face, they tried to help. On the designated day last spring, we had, in our village, "Bowl of Rice Dinners." The two leading churches offered their parish houses; the two local weeklies ran big free advertisements, with photographs of Shanghai refugees; such residents as boasted Chinese brocades or porcelains lent them to grace the occasion; the ladies of all the clubs "waited on table"; a private dancing class and the public school band entertained; the local grocers gave the food, that all receipts might go to China; the Chinese cook from "The Brass Rail" presided, producing an excellent chow mein to top the rice; the town turned out, and Dr. Chang of Nankai University spoke to both groups. Also that week, the Parent-Teachers' Association drove a Chinese speaker from village to village to address the children of the public schools. Some of them asked intelligent questions, and almost all of them brought some small offering for the fund.

Now none of this means for a minute that America is ready to fight for China. Our village isn't, and it is probable that our village presents a more than averagely interested and world-spirited community, for while we pride ourselves on being country, not suburb, we are still within metropolitan range, and we all read the New York papers. Countrywide, any sampling of American opinion would reveal, I am sure, a practically unanimous desire to see China win, but almost no desire to go in and help her do it, by force of arms.

It is probable that the varying expressions of America's state spokesmen have represented varying American thought well enough. There are isolationists who would like to pull us all home and build a fence around us; there are many who would like to see "quarantine" measures taken against Japan, but don't quite know what or how; more people are in sympathy with the unofficial boycott than have consistently supported it, for the average American is dubious about its effectiveness; there is, I believe, a growing sentiment for legal revisions to enable us to check the flow of American war materials to Japan. The role of purveyors to brutality is as increasingly revolting to the American people as is the brutality itself. America has never been neutral in sympathy; she is perceiving that she cannot be neutral in act, and that her current technical neutrality is, in effect, aligning her on the opposite side from her sympathies, and from her own interests as well. Mr. Nathaniel Peffer probably speaks for a growing number of Americans when he suggests, in a recent article in Amerasia, four policies: Direct relief for China; a renewed campaign for boycotting Japanese goods; stoppage, somehow, of American munitions and materials for Japan; substantial unofficial credits for China. Sympathy-in-general across the world isn't of much use to a tortured China; yet so unanimous, so unquestioning and unquestionable a body of feeling isn't a bad thing to have on one's side either; and while it cannot be expected to lead America into direct participation on China's behalf, it may, in some such measures as Mr. Peffer has outlined, be implemented yet.

A Chinese Girl in America

(The following article was written especially for the China Weekly Review by the Trans-Pacific News Service, New York, on Sept. 12—Editor.)

BELIEVE it or not! Yang Hui-ming, the Girl Guide heroine from Shanghai, was interviewed by Bob Ripley, while millions of Americans listened in. The occasion was a nation-wide radio broadcast from the studios of the National Broadcasting Company in New York's Radio City, on August 22, when Miss Yang was guest of the world-famous specialist in oddities on his weekly "Believe It Or Not" program. The young Chinese girl was taking time out from her duties at the Second World Youth Congress in session at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., about eighty miles out of the big town.

Dressed in her khaki-colored Girl Guide uniform, dark blue skirt, and bedecked with badges and souvenirs from her sister Guides and fellow Scouts the world over, Miss Yang, in person, charmed the entire NBC studio crew and endeared herself to the three hundred or more persons privileged to watch the fascinating goings-on "backstage" of a favorite broadcast. Over the air, Miss Yang told of her experiences as a war-service worker on the front-lines in China, of her daredevil feat bringing food and a Chinese national flag to the "Doomed Battalion", and of the purpose of her trip to America.

Except for one attempt at English conversation, Miss Yang spoke in Chinese. Her answers to Mr. Ripley's questions were

Miss Yang Hui-ming, Paul Feng and Robert Ripley

translated into English by Paul Feng, another member of the Chinese Youth Delegation, who was also an eye-witness of the Chinese dare-to-die corps, beseiged in a Chapei godown last October. The radio interview, which took up a major portion of the half-hour program, was broadcasted over Station WEAF in New York and the "Red Network" of the NBC system in a coast-to-coast hook-up.

Drama Re-enacted

For the first part of the program, "Believe It Or Not" presented its idea of the Chinese "Suicide Battalion" and of Shanghai in the hurly-burly days before the tides of Japanese invasion swept on to engulf the city. The drama, as re-enacted in the American radio studio, started with music and war-noises swelling up and fading for Ripley to make the following introductory speech:

"From the present undeclared war in China we hear stories of magnificent heroism, but the story that tops them all is the subject of my Believe It Or Not tonight. The scene, the edge of the International Settlement in Shanghai. All of the Chinese Army has retreated except for a battalion of Chinese soldiers who have voluntarily decided to remain in an abandoned warehouse.

"In spite of the ceaseless fire of the Japanese who surround them, the Chinese have decided to hold out to the last man. Soon the story has spread to all parts of Shanghai and the attention of the whole city is focussed upon this heroic group of men. They are called the Suicide Battalion, and their voluntary predicament is the subject of every conversation where men meet in war-torn Shanghai."

Then followed flashes of the cosmopolitan city: on a street in Shanghai, where two men are talking about their "brave and noble brothers trapped in the warehouse," who have "chosen certain death rather than dishonor"—in the "exclusive" Shanghai Club, where a Frenchman and a Britisher are expressing their sympathy for the defenders and speculating on their chances of holding out. Then there were more gun-fire and war-noises, and the rat-tat-tat of teletype machines in newspaper offices, flashing the story to the world. Then came a scene in the Girl Scout headquarters and the voice of Yang Hui-ming, an "impassioned" young Chinese girl, was heard volunteering to bring food across to the beseiged men.

The scene stopped short in a blare of music, playing "San Min Chu I," the Chinese National Anthem, and Ripley came back to introduce Miss Yang and Mr. Feng, who was a newspaperman in Shanghai, covering the Doomed Battalion for the United Press.

Miss Yang's first words to the American public were: "Good evening, Mr. Ripley . . . . and greetings to you all. I love to be here and meet so many American friends."

"Brave Little Girl"

Ripley described Miss Yang as "a slight, charming, pretty Chinese girl" who "surely can't weigh over 95 lbs. He then marvelled at her daring in delivering bags of food which weighed heavier than herself so many times across the Japanese line of fire. When she told about the time her Girl Scout cap was shot through by an enemy bullet, Ripley called her "China's bravest little girl."

The highlight of the interview came when Miss Yang was asked if she could try explain in English why she was here in the United States.

"Well, do you think Miss Yang could speak enough English to explain her visit?" Ripley asked Mr. Feng.

"I am sure she would be glad to try," said Feng, who turned to Miss Yang with the request. She ventured slowly but distinctly in English:

"I have seen many horrible things in war. I came to America to attend the World Youth Congress. I now work for peace throughout the world."

The audience applauded her vehemently and Ripley congratulated her on her "first speech in English."

Then Ripley concluded the broadcast with this little speech to Miss Yang. He said: "I know the Chinese Government has given you the highest decoration for outstanding heroism. Still, on behalf of my audience and myself, I would like to add our humble tribute to one who has become such a shining inspiration to the 400,000,000 Chinese people."

Besides the Believe It Or Not broadcast, Yang Hui-ming was also presented to the American public on the screen. In the Fox Movietone, Lowell Thomas referred to her as one of the three brave girls in the week's news. The newsreel shows the Chinese Girl Scout upon her arrival in New York aboard the French liner Normandie. To her countrymen in New York's Chinatown, who turned out in force to greet their heroine, she spoke briefly in forceful mandarin. She said:

"We who are Scouts have, as our duty, only service. When our work in America as Chinese youth delegates is over I shall go right back home to service on the war-front!"

Photoed with Mrs. Roosevelt

Another newsreel cameraman caught her with the wife of the President of the United States on the Vassar College campus, where the World Youth Congress was held. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who addressed the youths of all nations, was charmed by the vivacity and straightforwardness of the Chinese girl. In her syndicated news column "My Day," the First Lady writes:

"Hyde Park, N.Y.., Aug. 17—Last night in the chapel of Vassar College, I sat and looked at a sea of young faces. Some 500 delegates have come from 54 countries, and 16 international organizations are also represented, I believe, in this World Youth Congress. Their faces were eager; earnest and interested. Later, when I shook hands with them, I thought I detected in those who came from war-torn countries signs of the strain which they had undergone.

"We were photographed on the steps of President MacCracken's home. A little Chinese Girl Scout stepped out from the ranks and gave me the Girl Scout salute and stood next to a delegate from Japan. . . . "

But it is among the Chinese community in America that Yang Hui-ming, what she symbolizes, is being admired the most. The Chinatown folks never seem to tire of arranging receptions in her honor and mass meetings at which she is the main speaker. When Miss Yang makes her appearance at Mott Street, she would tie up traffic. Elderly overseas Chinese would look at her mannish garb and understand the kind of fight China is putting up now against her invaders, which requires the energy of her daughters as well as her sons.

Yang Hui-ming was asked what she thought of her countrymen overseas, and for a fleeting moment in her buoyancy she felt sad. She thought they were "too warm-hearted," they "thought too highly and expected too much of us." She was afraid she wouldn't be able to live up to their expectations.

The Girl Guide met all of the attention and honor showered upon her with unassuming naivete. Though shs was constantly gazed upon she in turn looked with wide-eyed amazement at the wonders of the New World. She was hunted for autographs, and she in turn asked for pictures and signatures of all the notables she was privileged to meet. After making her final speech in New York at the "September 18" Commemoration next week, Miss Yang will tour around the country, stopping at such cities as Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles. San Francisco, where Chinese communities and China-aid organizations already are clamoring fer her appearance.

Trial of German Spies in U.S. Continues

THE American prosecution of German spies, continues, and this week the two principal defendants in the trial in New York hurled accusations at each other, as Guenther G. Rumrich, former sergeant in the U.S. Army and deserter, and Erich Glaser, former private in the U.S. Air Corps, faced the court. Rumrich declared that Glaser joined the German spy service seeking revenge against the United States for having aided the Allies in 1917. He also stated that the funds paid to German agents in the United States were taken out of the "Winter Relief" campaign funds in Germany.

Echo of the bombing and sinking of the U.S.S. Panay was heard on Oct. 19, when Rumrich mentioned the incident in connection with the forging of President Roosevelt's signature. He revealed that the suggestion to forge the President's signature was made by Karl Schleuter, seaman of a German liner and known to him as the "pay-off" man of the German espionage ring operating in the United States.

Schleuter formed the idea of forging the President's signature and faking official White House stationary when American newscapers reproduced facsimiles of the President's memorandum in ponnection with the Panay incident, Rumrich said. The papers

"THE BEST CAMOUFLAGE IS STILL THE OLIVE BRANCH."

—From Le Canard Enchaine (Paris).

published the facsimiles of the President's memorandum instructing the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, to file a strong protest in the President's own name with Japan against the bombing and sinking of the Panay.

Since the President's signature and White House stationary were clearly reproduced, Schleuter suggested the forging of the signature as a means of obtaining the plans of the aircraft carriers, Enterprise and Yorktown, Rumrich testified. Obtaining copies of the facsimiles of the signature, Schleuter sent them to German superiors hoping that they might prove useful in acting as a model for fraudulent stationary and help in the forging of the signature, Rumrich said.

Opening of Mail Bags

Rumrich, one of the four persons in custody and facing charges of espionage and conspiracy indicted against 18 persons, pleaded guilty two weeks ago and has turned state's evidence. Accusing Schleuter as the person who paid off members of the German spy ring in the United States, Rumrich said that the German seaman had often boasted of his ability to rifle United States mails aboard the German liner Europa. When Rumrich doubted this, Schleuter and Miss Johanna Hofmann, red-haired hair-dresser of the Europa, bwh is also in custody, showed him a photograph of a contract etoween Bethlehem Steel and Amtorg, Rumrich said. They obtained the photograph by opening a mail bag and removing the contract from an envelop, Rumrich said. After photographing the contract, they replaced the contract and resealed the envelop, they told him, Rumrich declared.

In an effort to form contacts with naval officials, Schleuter had communicated with Ensign D. W. Brown of the aircraft carrier, Saratoga, Rumrich said. Schleuter asked Ensign Brown to act as his informant but warned him that "if you pass on this information to the intelligence department you will suffer dire consequences," Rumrich testified. No answer to this message had ever been received by Schleuter, Rumrich said.

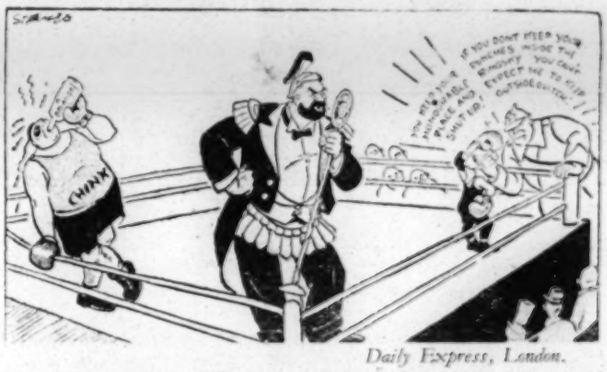
Rumors of Peace Terms Locally and from Tokyo

Shanghai's Chinese-language newspaper, the *Morning Leader* this week that the following peace terms are being mooted by the Japanese and their Chinese puppets:

1. The resignation of the Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the assumption of all political power by Mr. Wang Ching-wei.
2. China's relations with third Powers will be readjusted by China, Japan and the third Power concerned.
3. Japanese troops will be withdrawn gradually from the Chinese territory occupied after July 7, 1937 in accordance with the following conditions:

(*a*) The amount of indemnity the Chinese Government will be able to pay to the Japanese.

DELAY IN THE CORNER



Daily Express, London.

Announcer: "There has been a brief delay due to another incident."

(*b*) The degree of success in the suppression of Chiang and Communist influences in any particular area.

(*c*) The strength and organization of local police or peace preservation corps in any particular area.

(*d*) The degree of success on the part of the Chinese Government to guarantee that the unoccupied areas of China will not be developed economically by any third power and that all anti-Japanese sentiments in these areas must be suppressed.

(*e*) The degree of success on the part of the Chinese Government to guarantee Japanese safety in the occupied areas and the freedom to develop these areas economically by the Japanese.

The German news agency, *Transocean*, reported from Tokyo that Japanese conditions for peace in China will be made known in the form of a declaration as soon as Hankow is in Japanese hands. Prospective demands, the agency said, are as follows:

1. Abandonment of all activities and measures of a political and economic nature that have hitherto hindered the friendship between the two countries;
2. Cultural cooperation and a common anti-Comintern policy and
3. Economic and industrial cooperation.

The Japanese Government will also provide guarantees that once peace is restored further conflicts shall not arise but China must relinquish all anti-Japanese and pro-Communistic ideas. The Japanese Government again emphasizes its determination not to enter into negotiations with the Central Government of China under Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and insists that military operations will continue until every vestige of military and political power of Chiang Kai-shek is eliminated. The Japanese plans for a new Chinese Central Government provide for a collaboration of the provisional governments in Peiping and Nanking with the Mongolian Government.

Even after the hostilities cease, it will be necessary, according to the semi-official agency, to leave the Japanese troops of occupation in China to exterminate all anti-Japanese and Communistic influences. For restoration of China, the Japanese Government intends to mobilize all forces in the military, political, economic and cultural fields. Japan will develop China's defenses and also her productive capacity in order to cope with all eventualities even the intervention by a third power.

Briton Appointed to Hankow Post

W. S. Dupree, Manager of Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., this week was appointed director of Special Administrative District No. 3, in succession to Mr. T. T. Kuo, brother of Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London. Since the British Concession was handed over to China in 1927, this Special District had been administered by a Council composed of three Britons and three Chinese with a Chinese Director. Mr. Dupree's appointment is very significant, as he is the first Briton to hold a position which gives British representation a dominating vote during the critical days ahead.

What's Happening in and About Soochow

(The following observations were written especially for the China Weekly Review by a traveler who has spent considerable time in the Nanking-Soochow area.—Editor.)

JAPANESE soldiers in Soochow are quite nice, as the Chinese there only have to bow when they pass a Nipponese soldier. But in Wusih and Ch'ang Chow, civilians are forced to kowtow to the ground when they see a representative of the rising sun empire. There, the Japanese are considered "bu hao."

People who do not have Japanese passes can only reach Soochow by boat, as they are arrested if they attempt to travel by train without the necessary identification papers. Most boats are stopped by Chinese guerillas two or three hours from Shanghai.

The partisans first find out if there are any Japanese on board. If not, the number-one man on the boat has to pay from $3 to $12, and the vessel can proceed. The guerillas insist that people who have money to travel, also can give a few dollars to defenders of their country. Afterwards, all passengers on the boat are asked to pay their share of the "tax."

The train service from Shanghai to Soochow is but seldom interrupted by guerillas. But the trip from Soochow to Ch'ang Chow—not even 100 li—often takes five days, as guerillas tear up the rails.

It is dangerous to stay in Ch'ang Chow, as the Japanese only have a small force there. They have settled down in the town itself, but are often attacked by guerillas who live in the surrounding villages. Non-combatants are often killed in such skirmishes.

Business is good in Soochow. The Japanese do not interfere with the native trade, as they then cannot tax the people. Many business men in and around Soochow have agreed to pay the Japanese a certain monthly sum on the condition that the Japanese do not interfere with their trade. The Japanese almost always stick to such an agreement.

Hardly any Japanese forces are stationed in the villages on either side of the Shanghai-Nanking railway. The Nipponese usually only move out in these districts when they want to collect taxes and food. Then, they always move in large forces. The guerillas in the district have become experts in dynamiting bridges.

When a Japanese force approaches a village, the mayor is often sent out to discuss terms with the soldiers. The Japanese then claim sums between $100 and $1000, according to the size of the village. If the money is paid, the Nipponese leave the city alone. If the villagers do not pay the sum, the Japanese

MIRED DOWN IN THE MORASS—NATURE'S "PROTRACTED RESISTENCE"

The above pictures, reproduced from the *Osaka Mainichi*, prove the old saying that Japan would become hopelessly mired down in China. One carried the explanation, "Continuous downpours have turned the roadless country into a sea of mire, through which it is extremely difficult to move heavy motor vehicles." The picture at the top-shows Chinese laborers building a road under Japanese bosses. The picture in the lower left corner carried the caption, "weather Also Offers Protracted Resistance." None of the inscriptions indicated where the pictures were taken.

will settle down for a week or so and take what they like.

Often, when a large force of guerillas marches by a city where Japanese sentries are standing near the gate, the Nipponese soldiers look in another direction or go inside and have a smoke when the "yui chi dwei" pass by.

They know they are so few that it would be dangerous to start a fight with the guerillas. The guerillas seldom shoot in the daytime, if the Japanese do not shoot first. The unspoken understanding is sometime broken when young soldiers who have just come out from Japan and are unfamiliar with guerilla tactics, fire at sight. Then a battle starts and a few Japanese and guerillas are killed or wounded.

In Ch'ang Chow, civilians who have no cholera-inoculation certificates are punished by being forced to stand up, holding a heavy stone over their head, for one hour. If they tire out and let the stone fall to the ground, they are beaten and sentenced to another hour's stone-lifting.

If the victims are too weak for lifting the stone, they are forced to kneel down for hours while they must keep their straight body bent slightly backward. This position is very tiresome, many an old Chinese around Ch'ang Chow has realized. If they fail several times to keep their bodies straight while kneeling, the Japanese will beat them, sometimes to severely that they later succumb to their wounds.

Many farmers who cannot read and therefore have difficulties in understanding the Japanese regulations, are punished in similar manners. Though the farmers treat the Nipponese very politely, they "hsin-li bu hsi-whan" (do not like them in their hearts), as they fear them very much.

Sometimes, when frightened farmers inform the Japanese that guerillas are closing in on a village, the Nipponese say they do not believe it. They do not feel like risking their lives by going outside the city wall to defend the farmers' homes against guerilla forces much larger than themselves. Altogether, the Japanese—except when in large parties—are not keen on going outside the railway cities.

The farmers do not fear the guerillas, although they often have to pay a small sum or some food to the fighters. The partisans in this district possess no rifles, but only Mauser pistols which they can easily hide under their Chinese gowns.

Many Chinese traitors have informed the Japanese about the movements of the guerillas. Therefore, the fighters now alway attack very sudden, so that no information can reach the Japaness faster than the guerillas move. "Lai-tiy, sjuo bu ding" (nobody can say when they come or go), the Chinese explain.

In Soochow, the Japanese force Chinese civilians to accept Japanese military money. But between the Chinese themselves, national currency is almost always used.

Contrary to many reports, the Chinese say there are no regular Chinese soldiers in the Nanking-Soochow area. The Japanese soldiers there now seldom assauct Chinese women, but satisfy themselves with Chinese prostitutes.

All the guerillas hate the Japanese. The fighters are men and boys who have lost their relatives, home and job. A new slogan near Nanking is: "Mei ju shih ching t'zo, mei ju fan chih, mei ju difang dju—djeo ju ju-chi dwei (if one has no work, has no food, has no dwelling, one can join the guerillas). Most of the farmers are convinced that China will eventually win the war.

Communications Development in Kwangsi

In view of the Japanese invasion of South China, the Kwangsi Provincial authorities are hastening completion of the program for improvement of the system of communications in Kwangsi. Special attention is being paid to the construction and repair of highways, so as to facilitate military transportation. The Provincial Department of Reconstruction has also telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications, requesting that technical experts be despatched to Kwangsi to assist the Provincial authorities in carrying out the modernisation of the telegraphic and radio services in this province.

Situation in Western Fukien

After a five weeks' inspection trip to the various districts in western Fukien, Mr. Chen Chao-ying, Control Yuan Commissioner for Fukien and Chekiang, returned to Foochow Oct. 22. Interviewed regarding the situation in western Fukien, Mr. Chen said that, due to bandit ravages in the past, the people in western Fukien are struggling under great economic difficulties.

However, Mr. Chen added, they are patriotically supporting the campaign of resistance. Thousands of able-bodied youths have volunteered for service in the army and asked to be despatched to the front. Under the direction of General Chen Yi, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, Mr. Chen said, the local authorities have adopted concrete measures for the promotion of mass education and improvement of the system of communications.

Comte De Paris Gives Interview to French Journalists

Amid mysterious and sensational circumstances the Comte de Paris, son of the Bourbon pretender to the throne of France, the Duc de Guise, presented himself in a village not far from Paris on Oct. 22 to a group of 15 journalists who had been hastily summoned to the spot chosen as a rendezvous after first taking the pledge to keep the affair secret until the Comte had entered his plane to return to Belgium. To this group of Parisian journalists which included a representative of the Socialist organ *Le Populaire* but not of the Royalist journal *Le Action Francaise*, the Comte de Paris said:

"Following the defeat of France by peaceful means, every Frenchman has been made to feel as though France had become a second rate nation. This is a cruel shock coming 20 years after the signing of the Versailles Treaty. Yet he is quite aware that the French Government was unable to extract itself out of the affair in any other way. To have made a show of putting up resistance would, in view of the actual situation in which France finds herself, have been almost as criminal as war itself. No diplomatic combination will save France from a decline unless the French people are prepared to rely once again on their own moral and material forces. We alone are able to play the part of the leaders who will unite all Frenchmen and we alone are able to rebuild France. We shall see that there are no victors or vanquished, no oppressor or oppressed and we alone can achieve that continuity lacking which no great work has ever been achieved. Were it not for monarchy, France would now have to choose between decline or dictatorship of one party. What party today is capable of undertaking this task? The entire country appears to be completely paralysed by a sterile clash of all these efforts which could be ordered by monarchy in a way that would spell salvation for the country."

Paris May Renounce Franco-Soviet Pact

According to the Prague correspondent of *The London Times*, political quarters in the Czech capital expect that Czechoslovakia's announcement that she no longer feels herself bound by the pact which she concluded with the Soviet Union in 1935 will be followed by a similar declaration by France regarding the Franco-Soviet pact.

Creation of "National Party" in Japan Looming

The creation of a new "National Party" in Japan in order to cope with the complicated political situation arising from developments in the present China incident, has been freely predicted by the *Miyako Shimbun*. Political quarters in Japan, the paper asserted, have long advocated the setting up of such a party, while three members of the present Konoye cabinet, Home Minister Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Justice Minister Suyehiko Shiono and Mr. Rainei Arima, Agriculture Minister, are now considered strong supporters of an eventual "National Party."

Various State Minister, the paper further learned, have expressed their views regarding the establishment of such a party to Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, and have asked the latter to give the matter full consideration. The *Miyako* also understands that the Premier recently decided to take the initiative in forming a new national political party, and is expected to inform the Home, Justice and Agriculture ministers shortly of his decision. The journal learned that all large political parties including the powerful Seiyukai and Minseito will give full support to the scheme for creation of a new "National Party."

400 Kiukiang Japanese Contribute

Four-Hundred Japanese men and women, residents of Kiukiang, have contributed a total of Yen 1,318.50 to the Japanese army and navy, the local Japanese-language daily, *Shanghai Nippo*, reported here this week. Japanese residents of Kiukiang, the paper disclosed, had assembled last Tuesday night at the Japanese Consulate-General to receive various instructions with regard to the conduct of business from the Vice-Consul, Mr. Kikuju Komori. According to the journal, the question of a contribution was broached at the meeting and the sum was collected on the spot. The money was entrusted to the Vice-Consul for transfer to the army and navy authorities.

Futan U. Moves in Settlement

Temporary premises located at the Chung Yi Trust Company offices, near the National Commercial Bank in Kiangse Road, have been found by Futan University, which was ordered to move from the French Concession by the authorities recently.

The Utopia University, which received a similar order at the same time, is still looking for suitable buildings in the International Settlement. As soon as they are found, the school authorities will notify Utopia's 2,000 middle school and college students. With the removal of these two institutions, only one Chinese university is now conducting its academic work in the French Concession, namely, the Chiao Tung University in Avenue Dubail.

Young China Moves West

BY R. PAUL

CHINA is in the second year of its undeclared war with Japan but in face of all the suffering and privation, the traditional Chinese desire for education goes on.

The words of that illustrous American, Horace Greeley," Go west, young man, go west" seem to have been reborn in the Chinese language. But in China the young woman is going west too. There has been a steady pilgrimage forging west into the free land of China for the past year. Educators, taking funds, staff, teachers, lecturers and students have made their way into the interior where they may pursue their studies without endangering their lives in the present war.

I have been in China a few weeks, but during my brief trip to the interior one impression stood out clearly—China is not being lost; A new nation is being born. It was like a glad cry of challange issuing from the throats of millions of young Chinese.

While I was in Hankow, several weeks ago all eyes were being focued on the far west—on the formerly isolated province of Szechuan. Overnight it sprang into national importance. Not only is it the center of the National Government, but it is also the intellectual capital of China.

What a contrast this activity in the interior was to the educational desert in the Nippon-controlled areas of China where the Japanese have tried to destroy the educational system. Under all the various "Reformed Governments" it has been necessary for the students to submit temporarily, but in the free territory they are launching independent movements for their own existence and under cover of the present armed struggle are taking leadership in

Part of a newly organized scout brigade at Hankow, composed entirely of girls, trained in accordance with military regulations

the fight for national liberation. The blasted institutions have been forced to close, the faculties and students have scattered, yet they are migrating westward with the one desire that somewhere they may be able to serve China.

Thus the war has not been in vain and without its benefits. It has taught the students to be self reliant, an important lesson in itself. Colleges and universities are carrying on in improvised quarters, sharing building jointly with other institutions, or even utilizing parks and vacant lots for the pursuit of their work.

The challenge to the local organizations and committees in the interior was cheerfully accepted and the report "Our schools are crowded to overflowing" has caused them no concern. They immediately contacted the oncoming migrants, assisting them in locating quarters and seeing to their general welfare until the newcomers were well established for themselves.

A church committee in Szechuen, for instance, sends the statement "It is as though all the material and all the workers for rebuilding China has been concentrated in this small area, here to train the future leaders, here to determine what the character of the future nation will be. Was ever such an opportunity presented to us in all our missionary history, or such a responsibility put upon us?

Conditions in Hunan

When I passed through Hunan, I found a simular situation. Hunan has long been famed as one of the Chinese staying power. So that it may remain so a new army of magistrates, administrators, technicians and experts have been turned out from Changsha, the training center of Hunan province to take over the administration of all the counties, towns and villages for the provincial capital.

Not enough has been said or written about he educational proclivities of the women of China. It has been the influence of Madame Chiang Kai-shek that has established the recent new movement for Womens Guidance. China has been long realizing the potentialities of women's work, but the war has increased the tempo of this, too. I found the women doing work just as important as the men's. Of course there are certain limitations, but the field suitable for them, the women of China are actively laying the corner stone for a new women's world.

I personally find myself very enthusiastic about the potentialities of the new Chinese women. In Wunan, the Chinese troops are being assisted by the ablebodied women of that area—Hardy, persevering women that help in rescue work first-aid, or what ever war-aid service they can. Such women can be seen anywhere in free China and with the proper guidance and training they are being mobilized and utilized in service units doing what work they are capable of handling.

For instance, sixty young women are now engaged in a month's rigid training, in Hankow, preparing themselves for the task of training others. The larger part of them are University graduates, ten are nurses and the balance have completed middle school work, They came from all the war torn areas of China, giving their service to war aid groups and refugees and creating singsing, dancing, dramatics and publicity groups. But their desire to do finer and more important work has banded them together in the common cause "Train in order to render better service to our country."

Dr. Yang Chia-hung has taken over the task of preparing these girls in a months' training to administer medical relief and nursing. Dr. Yang's many years experience in nursing and medical relief work after her graduation from Peking Union Medical College in Peking has qualified her for this magnificent work. Many other necessary subjects are being taught—Political science, economics, cooperatives, tasks the women of China are capable of doing.

On the completion of the course the instructed groups are being sent to rural districts to teach and mobilize the womenfolk in every town and village for active emergency service.

You feel that their voices will soon sound across the breadth of China—yes, even around the world they may be heard "Rise up, all ye women," Thousands of dare-to-die Amazons will line up and protect central China if the Nipponese invaders dare come near them.

Courageous Girls

The girl students seem to be as courageous as the boys. A recent report states that in the cold month of March 1,500 Chinese boys and girls uprooted from their seat of learning at the National Normal University for Teachers at Peiping, which was moved from Peiping to Hanchung, started on a 180 mile march to satisfy their thirst for knowledge. Hills, mountains with dangerous paths, forests and raging torrents were obstacles overcome by this brave group of boys and girls deprived of their school. Three unsurmountable mountain ranges, altitudes ranging to 10,000 ft., were conquered through zero weather, rain and sleet. It seemed that even God was sending his forces against this brave group of courageous youths.

The food situation throughout the trip was handled by the Chinese Military. Army rations of rice, vegetables and many time just plain wheat cakes was the frugal fare of the travelers. Many towns that they passed through were too poor to offer food but sometimes they managed to get eggs. The remarkable thing of this trip seems to have been the morale and spirit shown. The girls especially, whose muscles were unaccustomed to this sort of thing, endured torture and hardship with a brave smile and forged onward undaunted.

One professor and two students died of typhoid enroute, but the rest bursting with health marched singing into Hanchung. They are now receiving extensive and rigid military training so that they will be prepared to fight bitterly for their independence.

American Youths Praised

Special commendation must be given to two Americans named Caton and Schaberg who led this group on their long trek. They joined the faculty staff of the university in 1936 and both claim that the courage shown by these youths were second to none. Both Schaberg and Caton stated that the present-day students are more serious-minded than in the prewar days and that they are shoulder a graver responsibility that ever did the Spartan youths in ancient times. They spend part of their time in class-room lectures but the greater part of the day was devoted to the popularizing the significance of life and death to the farming folk.

Gradually replacing the traveling and local theatrical groups, that have always been an ancient Chinese institution, are the numerous bands of students in west China. Since the migration has been necessary, boys and girls sometimes accompanied by their professors make most of the situation by spreading knowledge and studying conditions while enroute. Both the school and Government are interested in improving these conditions as one of the great needs for the posterity of China. The farmer, in turn, is being taught and given an understanding of political science.

The students act, sing lecture and demonstrate to enlighten and entertain the public in educational programs. They always have a good advance agent to assure the support of the local people before a visit. Motion picture equipment gives the rural folk, farmer boys and girls a few glimpses of modern civilization and development. The ministry of Education and the University of Nanking have cooperated in the production of a series of educational films intended for use in this capacity.

The program of placing the educational system of summer work on a war time basis has been expanded not only to include the students but the teachers and staff members. This is a preliminary step taken in making them all more useful to a nation at

war. The four weeks training course will be under the auspices and supervision of the Provincial Department of Education and Central training Corps of the National Military Council. Registration was started July 27 and inside of 24 hours more than 300 had applied for admission.

Lectures on numerous topics will be given by the famous and capable men of the nation including a course on military tactics by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself. Much time will be devoted to academic subjects such as political science and economics.

Of particular importance is the fact that this institute will be conducted on a strict military basis. Members of the session will not only be required to undergo a daily routing prescribed by the military but also must participate in rigid military training so that if necessary they will be able to take up arms for their country. Those who have been accepted and fail to attend all the classes without a good reason and those who make a poor showing, will forfeit their right as a teacher and will not be given a certificate.

In Shanghai a movement for protecting schools from Japanese influence was started by the students and later gained wholehearted response and assistance from local educational circles. Lately it has been noticed that several schools are preparing to comply with the orders of the bogus regime of the Japanese and other schools have been secretly negotiating with the bogus organ for registration.

Students Dismissed

There are several sources on which to base this report; first, the attempts made to control the Chinese educational system, and second, the fact that the student bodies were forbidden to hoist their national flag or solicit money for patriotic reasons. A number of students have been dismissed from their organizations because of their attempts to deal with the situation and others have been arrested. Publications nad newspapers dealing with this matter, that may be inclined to be a little radical, have been banned. Students are prohibited from contributing articles to newspapers dealing with the political situation. In the face of such oppression it was necessary for the students to launch their movement to protect themselves and their schools.

The movement has been arranged to arouse the interest of the public to the precarious position of the educational system and to prevent its collapse. They think that at this time steps should be taken to improve education to meet war time requirements. The school is the training place of the youth of China and the matter of registration should be of no importance. The Chinese Government has entrusted the task of supervision to the few that remained in this territory in face of the hostilities. If the educators do not live up to the expectation of the Government they are neglecting their duties to their country.

Six very important rules to tasks have been set up for educators and if these rules are strictly adhered to, then a distinctive improvement will be noted in the educational system, according to the students.

1.—To do away with formalism.
2.—To lay emphasis on mathematics and practical courses.
3.—To promote nationalism.
4.—To heighten political education.
5.—To impart practical and basic knowledge.
6.—To engage in national salvation work.

The above facts are self-explanatory, but let me dwell briefly on them. Formalism between the educator and the student tends to increase the gap for effective learning. In many case it leaves it entirely to the student to manage his work without the proper instruction and explanations. A closer feeling between the two must be promote to insure effective and easier learning.

The day has come in China where the importance of mathematics and practical subjects are necessary. The new China demands that its people know and are trained to carry on the work of reconstruction. There will be no room for parasites and unproductive corrupt, rich feudal landlords. China will become a land of workers and practical people.

Nationalism, political education and national salvation all go hand in hand. The present war is doing more to band the younger Chinese together on the common ground nationalism and national salvation than any amount of education could do, but it is necessary for those already engaged in this work to continue and teach those who are less fortunate and unable to attend formal institutions.

Chinese Sugar Business in Shanghai Revives

Little Japanese sugar is being smuggled into Shanghai at the present time as the cost of production has been greatly increased and as a result Chinese sugar has been sent here in large quantities lately, according to well-informed business circles. Last week, 15,000 bags of sugar were sent here from Changchow in Fukien and Swatow in Kwangtung and more will be sent here in the near future.

It may be recalled that immediately after the outbreak of hostilities last year, large quantities of Japanese sugar were smuggled into Shanghai and were sold at a price of $14 per bag of 135 catties. As the price of Chinese sugar was $24 per bag, it was impossible for the Chinese sugar dealers to compete with the Japanese smuggled sugar. At present, the market price has once again increased to $24 per bag as before the outbreak of hostilities.

UNWANTED IN JAPAN

Miss Freda Utley, British [illegible] and author of "Japan's Feet of Clay," who was barred [illegible] liner Empress of Canada, on which she was a passenger en route to the United States, arrived at Kobe last week. The *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* commented that it was a "break" for Miss Utley, since "Crowds (in America) will tear down the lecture-hall doors to hear her speak. She is unfortunately cursed with a tendency toward truth, and will not exaggerate the incident, but will get a hearing with many who might otherwise not have taken the trouble to attend."

Foreigners and Japanese May Compete in Emperor's Contest

"Morning Sun Lights Up the Island" has been chosen as the theme of the annual New Year's Imperial Poetry Contest by His Majesty The Emperor, *Domei* announced from Tokyo October 15. All Japanese subjects and foreign residents of Japan are eligible to enter the contest. Poems must be submitted to the Imperial Household Department not later than December 10.

Mail Services Upset in South China

Despite the new military situation in South China light mail service between Shanghai and Canton is still being maintained by the Shanghai Post Office, limiting the service to the receipt and sending of ordinary mail via Hongkong, it was learned from authoritative circles Oct. 22.

When the Japanese made progress in advancing towards Canton, the Shanghai Post Office communicated with the Post Office branches in Hongkong and Canton as to the possibility of continuing the postal service. In reply, the Hongkong office stated that light mail could still be handled. There was no reply from the Canton Post Office, however. It was announced that postal communication between Shanghai and Canton would be temporarily suspended as a result of the new military situation. Recently the Post Office here stopped handling any parcels destined for Canton or for the interior via Canton, but beginning from yesterday all postal facilities between Shanghai and Canton were discontinued.

The Shanghai Post Office is expected to issue an announcement to the effect that, hereafter, any Shanghai mail destined for Hankow and other upriver districts will be sent through the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

Szechuen Mail Piled Up at Kunming

Thousands of mailbags intended for Szechuen are at present piled up at the Kunming Post Office owing to the difficulties of transportation by road. Some new trucks have been bought recently, but not in sufficient numbers to cope with the situation. All forms of transport are hard to get. Many local buses are not following their regular routes but are running between the city and country places carrying refugees from the air-raids.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

Oct. 9.—Fierce fighting continues at Liuling Station on Peiping-Hankow Railway south of Sinyang. Despite severe Chinese counter-attacks Japanese cavalry detachment was still holding the station. On southern Yangtsze front, Chinese troops recaptured (Oct. 8) Wanchiashan, northwest of Tehan. Artillery duel fought between Chinese shore batteries and Japanese naval vessels; three Japanese warships reported damaged and two motorboats sunk. Chinese claim success in Yangsin sector on southern bank of Yangtsze, in southeastern Hupeh, where more than 1,000 Japanese troops allegedly killed and large quantity of military equipment seized.

Oct. 9.—"The Japanese soldiers fought like lions at Nankow Pass, they still fought well in Shantung, but their morale is now fast declining," General Tang En-po told Miss Freda Utley, noted British woman writer. Miss Utley, who just arrived at Shanghai after several months' visit in Hankow and at Chinese front lines, declared in interview with **The China Press** that Japanese Forces were weary of fighting, as revealed in diaries found on bodies of dead Japanese soldiers. Plight of Chinese wounded soldiers described as pitiable, as many could not get medical aid at the front.

Oct. 9.—Official residence of Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin removed (Oct. 8) from British Concession to Japanese Concession. Several Japanese companies and other organizations also evacuated the British area.

Oct. 10.—Chinese claim victory in vicinity of Tehan, important point on Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway; some 20,000 Japanese troops, comprising the 101st and 106th Divisions, reported almost wiped out in four-day sanguinary battle. Crack Cantonese troops under Gen. Hsueh Yueh credited with the victory. Hankow jubilant over news.
Peiping-Hankow Railway claimed cleared of Japanese troops. Japanese detachment which occupied Liuling Station, reported retreating towards northeast following Chinese attacks. One body of Japanese troops which crossed the Railway, now surrounded at Laoliushan, west of Railway.
Japanese claim of capture of Kichun, important point on north bank of Yangtsze, denied by military authorities in Hankow.

Oct. 10.—Today being 27th anniversary of Chinese Republic, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek issued circular message, urging nation to make further and greater sacrifices to secure independence and liberty of the country. Reaffirming China's unconquerable spirit, General Chiang said that fifteen months' resistance had made China "stronger than ever." Statements in commemoration of occasion also issued by Chairman Lin-Sen, Dr. H. H. Kung and Central Kuomintang Headquarters.

Oct. 10.—**Reuter** dispatches from Hongkong dated Oct. 4 and 7 which had been held up by Japanese censors in Shanghai stated that twenty Japanese transports accompanied by several warships had arrived at Formosa from Shanghai and Tsingtao to be utilized for invasion of South China.

Oct. 10.—American Red Cross donates 56,000 bushels of crushed wheat and 7,000 cases of medical supplies and canned goods, for civilian relief in China, due to arrive at Shanghai in November, according to Shanghai representative of Red Cross Advisory Committee.

Oct. 10.—Father Jacquinot, French Catholic relief worker in Shanghai, arrived at Hankow to report to Chinese authorities on his work in connection with Chinese refugees in Nantao. Expected to be received by General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek; will assist in organization of refugee zone at Hankow.

Oct. 11.—Following their success yesterday, Chinese forces closing in on remnants of Japanese troops numbering about 1,000 in Tehan sector on Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway. Chinese Air Force bombed two hills west of Tehan, in order to dislodge remnants of Japanese troops still holding out. Japanese forces captured (Oct. 10) Yaikou, strategic pass northeast of Tehan, where fighting continuing.
Chinese aircraft bombed (last night) Japanese warships on Yangtsze above Kiukiang; Japanese airplanes staged night raid over Hengyang, important city in south Hunan.
Japanese detachment which occupied Liuling Station on Peiping-Hankow Railway, south of Sinyang, still holding out despite repeated Chinese attempts to dislodge them.
Japanese troops also launch vigorous attacks on Chinese positions south of Shanchen, in southern Honan.
Taian and Yenchow, important cities on Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 40 and 80 miles south Tsinan respectively, claimed recaptured by Chinese troops.
Tungcheng, in Anhwei, half way between Anking and Hofei, also recaptured.
Japanese sources in Shanghai denied Chinese claim of major victory over Japanese forces in Tehan sector.

Oct. 11.—Seventy foreigners decorated by Chinese Government on Double-Tenth Anniversary (Oct. 10). Frenchmen top honor roll; Czechoslovakians rank second; Germany not represented.

Oct. 11.—Canton authorities issue official statement, denying reports of concentration of Japanese warships off Bias Bay. Reports arouse fears of imminent Japanese landing in South China.

Oct. 11.—Some 400 people, Chinese and foreign, attended (last night) "rice bowl dinner" in London on occasion of China's "Double-Tenth" Holiday. Dinner organized by China Campaign Committee in aid of medical relief in China. Viscount Cecil declared that "The Chinese were one of the bulwarks of world peace."

Oct. 12.—Long-rumored Japanese invasion of South China started as troops landed at Hachung, Bias Bay at 4.30 a.m. Up to this evening some 30,000 Japanese troops said to have reached the shore and were steadily pushing inland. Landing virtually was unopposed by the Chinese, although desultory fighting reported going on in vicinity of Namshan, in northern extremity of Bias Bay. Explaining lack of resistance, Chinese sources stated that defence works in Bias Bay were very meager. Early severance of Canton-Kowloon Railway feared. Traffic on Railway already interrupted due to destruction by Japanese airbombing of three bridges. Hongkong authorities take emergency measures to strengthen border defence and to cope with possible influx of Chinese refugees into Kowloon. The Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in South China, whose name was unrevealed, issued proclamation stating that "circumstances have compelled the Japanese Government to dispatch large forces to operate in Kwangtung for the purpose of sooner bringing disillusionment to China."
Air armada of 127 Japanese planes raided Kwangtung province, bombing Swatow, Waichow and all points along Canton-Kowloon, Canton-Hankow and Canton-Samshui Railways. Canton also visited by raiders, but no bombs dropped.
According to special correspondent of **South China Mail**, Hongkong paper, who made observations in chartered plane of points of Japanese landing, some 120 Japanese vessels of all descriptions were gathered in Bias Bay. He said that barely 30 miles from Hongkong's border, the Japanese war machine was pouring troops into South China, apparently without meeting any opposition.

Oct. 12.—Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman said that Japan's policy of respecting rights and interests of Third Powers in South China would remain unchanged; main purpose of South China operations said to cut principal route of supplies to Chinese forces and destroy "important points of hostile machinations against Japan."
War Office spokesman said that units sent to South China are "the cream of Japanese military and naval forces."

Oct. 12.—Recapture of Mahweiling yesterday by Chinese forces officially confirmed in Hankow. Mahweiling is strategic point on Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway, north of Tehan.

Oct. 12.—Severe fighting going on in Sinyang, on Peiping-Hankow Railway. Japanese claim of capture of Sinyang this morning denied in Hankow. Liuling Station, south of Sinyang, recaptured by the Chinese.
Yuanchu, strategic city in south Shansi, recovered by the Chinese, according to report received at Hankow.

Oct. 12.—Pohtsai village, in Pootung, about three miles inland from Dollar Wharf at Peiliking, (Northeast of Shanghai) practically burnt to the ground by Japanese troops in retaliation against Chinese guerillas. More than 100 defenceless men, women and children massacred, according to report in Chinese and foreign papers.

Oct. 12.—Fu Siao-en, well-known Ningpo merchant and former President of Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, reported chosen by the Japanese to become "Mayor of Greater Shanghai Municipality." Inauguration rites scheduled to be

held on Oct. 16. Fu would replace Soo Hsi-wen, the "Ta Tao (Great Way) Mayor of Pootung."

*
**

Oct. 13.—Tamshui, important city in Bias Bay region, captured by Japanese troops which are rapidly pushing inland. City reduced into ruins after heavy Japanese airbombing. Severe fighting reported going on between Pingshan and Namshan, off Bias Bay. All bridges along highways leading to Waichow, first main objective of Japanese advance, said to have been destroyed. Further landings of Japanese troops continue north of Bias Bay.
Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of Government Forces in Kwangtung-Fukien War Zone, reported to have arrived at Canton from Hankow to take charge of military situation in South China.
Pearl River closed to all shipping from tonight; five foreign gunboats and 12 British merchant vessels bottled up in West River.
Over 100 Japanese planes bombed numerous towns and villages along projected route which Japanese troops are following in their drive towards Canton. Waichow suffered particularly heavily, because of reported concentration of Chinese troops there. First major Chinese stand expected to be made at Waichow. One Japanese plane shot down at Waichow.
Chinese and foreign circles in Canton and Hongkong surprised at reported feebleness of Chinese resistance against Japanese landing.
Third Powers urged by Japanese Government to give advance notice if they wish to move their warships within zone of Japanese operations. Tokyo Navy Office spokesman said Japan "anxious to avoid incidents."
Foreign Ambassadors in Tokyo requested by Premier Konoye to notify their respective governments to take measures to prevent Chinese troops constructing military works close to foreign property in South China.
Tokyo pledged to respect British rights and interests in South China, according to London report. Police reserves in Hongkong mobilized for active duty; Britain will do all in her power to protect interests of her subjects, declared Hongkong Governor; shortage of vegetables and meat feared.

Oct. 13.—After four days and nights of heavy fighting, Japanese troops attacking Chinese positions southwest of Yanghsin, on southern bank of Yangtsze, were replused with some 3,000 casualties.
Chinese claim Sinyang, on Peiping-Hankow Railway, still in Chinese hands; Liuling Station, 12 miles south of Sinyang, also recaptured after counter-attack.
Chinese guerillas active near Peiping.

Oct. 13.—For fifth time, posthumous honors announced in Tokyo for 6,670 Japanese officers and men killed in Shanghai campaign last year. Since outbreak of hostilities, 20,123 Japanese have been honored posthumously, according to **Domei.**

Oct. 13.—Premier Mussolini, receiving Japanese press mission reaffirmed Italy's friendship for Japan. Mussolini expressed conviction that the Japanese would be victorious in China campaign.

Oct. 13.—Munich Pact linked to Japanese attack on South China by **Manchester Guardian**; Japanese extremists confirmed in belief that "British Empire is not ready and not willing to fight except in case of extreme necessity; the attack at Canton is one of first results of that diplomatic defeat."

Oct. 13.—Hankow Chinese circles stunned by news of Japanese landing on Kwangtung coast; invasion of South China, however, expected following resignation of Gen. K. Ugaki as Foreign Minister, who opposed such move because of fear of entanglement with foreign countries.

*
**

Oct. 14.—Following capture of Tamshui, Japanese forces pushing rapidly inland without meeting serious opposition. Waichow, where the Chinese were expected to make their first major stand, reported in flames after all-day bombing by Japanese airplanes. At least over 1,000 persons were killed or wounded.
All communications between Canton and Hongkong interrupted, with railway bridges at several points destroyed and the river blocked by a boom.
Gen. Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung, declared Kwangtung was well prepared to meet the enemy; Japan's invasion of Kwangtung was a direct result of the Japanese Army's difficulties and reverses along Yangtsze River; every inch of territory would be closely contested, regardless of sacrifices involved; people urged to be calm and to assist the Government in resisting invasion.
Great excitement in Canton as populace ordered to evacuate city; all roads leading out of Canton jammed with refugees.
Large bodies of Kwangsi troops reported passing through Canton, arriving in West River in junks and launches, en route to the front.
Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, Kwangsi military leader, reported coming to Canton from Hankow to take over defence of South China.
Japanese planes drop pamphlets over Canton, giving the authorities 24 hours to surrender on threat of air bombardment of city.
Foreign consular body at Canton requested by Chinese authorities to negotiate with the Japanese for establishment of refugee zones.
Generals Honjo and Iwane Matsui said in command of Japanese troops operating in South China.

Oct. 14.—After recapturing Liuling Station, Chinese troops on Peiping-Hankow Railway reportedly pushing northward. Another report stated that Japanese forces had crossed Peiping-Hankow Railway, advancing into west Honan in two columns.

Oct. 14.—United States considering wheat loan to China, according to U. S. Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

Oct. 14.—Chen Liu-shih, Chinese merchant in Singapore, donated $100,000 to Chinese Government for war refugee relief.

Oct. 14.—Between two and three Japanese transports arrive at Tsingtao daily, bringing fresh Japanese recruits from Japan; Tsingtao and vicinity turned into training camp for the Japanese, according to foreign traveller who just returned to Shanghai from the Shantung port.

Oct. 14.—Chen Chieh, new Chinese Ambassador to Germany, honored by Hitler with high decoration.

In the United States Court for China

DAVID CIPHERS DUDLEY,
Plaintiff,
vs.
JOYCE WALKER DUDLEY,
Defendant.

Cause No. 4371
Civil No. 2250
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China, October 25, 1938.
WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 25th day of October, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 25th day of October, 1938, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 25th day of October, 1938, David Ciphers Dudley, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last year previous to the 25th day of October, 1938;

NOW THEREFORE it is this 25th day of October, 1938, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review", a weekly paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays occurring after the 12th day of November, 1938, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

NELSON E. LURTON
Special Judge.

The

CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA

A BANKERS' BANK

SHANGHAI OFFICE:

15 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone 12570 Cables: "Governbank"

BRANCHES:

NANKING	*Chubsien*	Swatow	NANCHANG	Lanchow
Hsuchow	AMOY	TIENTSIN	*Chi-en*	Kweiyang
Panpu	Foochow	Peiping	*Fuchow*	CHUNGKING
Sinpu	*Chuenchow*	*Shihkaichuan*	Kiukiang	Chengtu
Chinkiang	*Yenping*	Tsingtao	Chengchow	*Wanhsien*
Yangchow	*Kien-ou*	Tsinan	Kaifeng	*Santai*
Hsiakwan	*Pucheng*	Pengpu	*Loyang*	HANKOW
HANGCHOW	*Santu*	Wuhu	Sian	*Wuchang*
Ningpo	CANTON	Anking	*Nancheng*	Changsha

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA, AND HONGKONG

Germans Reply to Talk on Colonial Question

A brief authoritative pronouncement designed as a reply to all statements on the German colonial problem appearing in the foreign press, was issued Oct. 23 in Berlin by the *Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz*.

"Apparently in response to a special cure, demonstrations have been staged in all parts of the English world with the object —although Germany has offered no inducement of any kind— of bringing forward the colonial question in a manner which provides an opportunity for the most impossible means and arguments to be used against the German claims. It would appear that every part of the Empire is seeking in this way to brush aside from the very outset any obligation that might fall upon it in this connection. On the other hand, there is on a whole a tendency of seeking to compel Germany to decide at what moment the negotiations relating to this open question shall be conducted—the implication being that they will end in futility.

"It stands to reason that a manoeuver of this sort whether initiated from authoritative quarters or not will fail to influence Germany's standpoint or her manner of dealing with this matter.

ALWAYS THREATENING TO EXPLODE

Kirby in the World-Telegram, N. Y.

At the bottom, this feeling of concern arises out of the realization by the circles affected that matters cannot go on as they are. It is the simple fact that everyone has the desire that among those who have drawn benefits, there should be found someone else who will make a sacrifice and that each for his own part will be spared the need of making one himself.

"A manoeuver of this kind will not be able to make any impression in Germany. Germany is not claiming anything what belongs to another by right. This view has often enough been stressed by the Fuehrer. On the other hand, Germany claims those possessions which have been taken away from her on the basis of calumnious assertions.

"It matters not at all to whom they were made over at that time, even if the territories in question might appear highly attractive and profitable for the state which gained them. If the German colonies have now been left for twenty years for others to derive benefit from them, then—according to the German view of the matter — the proper sense of justice demands that the longer this state of affairs prevails, the more urgent it becomes to put an end to this injustice. It demands that the trustees should make over the property to the one from whom it was taken under false assumptions. This is the German view. It is known throughout the world. It needs no further elucidation and allows of no distortion or misinterpretation. The initiative for clarifying this matter does not rest with Germany but with those who are responsible for seeing that a reparation is made."

German-American Economic Understanding

At the request of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, Herr Brinkmann, Secretary of State in the Reich Ministry for Economic Affairs, addressed a recent meeting on the subject of conditions and possibilities for a German-American Trade Understanding which Germany so ardently desires.

If mutual trade had been on the decline for the past few years, he said, this was obviously and unfortunately due to a measure of misunderstanding. The Americans suspected discrimination in the German policy of settling foreign liabilities. But Germany herself had the greatest interest in carrying out her debt service regularly and reliably. How, through no fault of her own, she came by her shortage of foreign exchange was by now common knowledge. A country which desired to cash in interest and amortization must give its debtors a chance to earn the necessary funds.

Crime Wave in Shanghai Grows

Crime continues as one of Shanghai's growing industries. On Oct. 21, Li Lien-wen, puppet commissioner of police of Yangchin District, Pootung, was assassinated. No arrests were made by Japanese.

The first death sentence in five months was pronounced in the First Special District Court Oct. 21, when Zia Ching-an, armed robber gang leader, heard the decision of the tribunal which found him guilty of armed crime. Yuen Er-sen, his lieutenant, was sentenced to serve the remainder of his life in prison, while seven others were given jail terms for their connections with Zia's band of thugs. Another man was acquitted, while still another, who was released from Ward Road Jail during the hostilities last year was not sentenced but was required to complete his previous term.

The gang was rounded up in one of the most thorough series of raids to be staged by the Settlement police in recent months. During the arrests, detectives seized two hand-grenades, four Mauser pistols of the military type, one revolver and more than 100 rounds of ammunition. Zia's death sentence again brought up the question as to how his execution could be arranged. Already there are more than 20 convicts in Ward Road Jail awaiting execution, but cannot be dealt with because under the Court Rendition Agreement they can only be executed by the Chinese government.

Laodah Killed

Her father, a junk laodah, killed when a Japanese naval motor-launch machine-gunned the vessel, 15-year-old Zia Siao-mei arrived in Shanghai Oct. 21. She was wounded in the right arm by the same burst of fire. Her father's boat, together with another junk, was transporting bags of rice from Kiangyin to Shanghai. When they reached the mouth of the Yangtsze, the motor-launch containing approximately 30 Japanese marines, spotted them and ordered them to halt. They did so, and the marines, boarding the accompanying junk, began to search the crew and passengers. The girl's father, Zia Tse-foo, fearing that the Japanese might rob his junk, attempted to sail his vessel away, and the marines manning the machine-gun opened fire.

Counterfeiting Den Raided

Assisted by the Japanese military police, detectives of the S. M. Police frustrated an ambitious plot of a Chinese counterfeit ring when they raided the so-called Yu Ta Button Factory in Fah Wah Village, just off the western boundary of the Settlement, Oct. 21.

More than 900 counterfeit 20-cent coins and 10,000 unfinished coins were seized in addition to counterfeiting machines and various paraphernalia, now in the hands of the Japanese police. The raid is said to have been the largest in the Settlement since the new subsidiary coins were first placed into circulation. The existence of the counterfeiters' den came to light after a messenger boy named Sung Di-seng was arrested at the corner of Chekiang and Nanking Roads shortly after 7 p.m. Friday. The counterfeit 20-cent coins, to the total value of $180, were found on his person.

Pirate Chief Taken

Chang Yu-chun, commander of the Chekiang Anti-Communist Allied Forces and leader of pirates operating along the Chekiang coast, believed to have been supported by some foreign quarters has been arrested by the Chinese military authorities and his men have been defeated by the local military according to a Chinese report.

Settlement Crimes Increase

A total of 314 crimes, representing an increase of 16 cases over the preceding week, were reported in the International Settlement for the week ending Oct. 22. However, the number of arrests made by the Municipal Police during the corresponding period, reached a total of 454 persons being taken into custody, or showing an increase of 143 over the past week's number, thereby revealing that crimes were held well in check.

Japan's Material Mobilization Program Approved

The Tokyo Cabinet on Sept. 23 approved a proposal of the Cabinet Planning Board to carry out a second material resources mobilization program on a fiscal year instead of a calendar year basis. As the first material resources mobilization program, which now is being carried out according to the calendar year, will terminate at the end of this year, the government will be obliged to draft a supplementary mobilization program to cover the period between Jan. 1 and March 31 as the fiscal year commences April 1.

Who's Who in China

James Kofei Shen, M. D., hospital director; born at Kashing, Chekiang, March 2, 1898; graduate, Middle School of Hangchow Christian College. 1916; graduate, Tsinghua College, Peiping, 1919; M. D., Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., 1924; Interne, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, 1924-26; Assistant Resident Surgeon, Peking Union Medical College, 1926-27; Resident Surgeon, P.U.M.C., 1927-29; Head, Surgical Department, Wuhu General Hospital, Wuhu, 1929-30; Head, Surgical Department, National Central Hospital, Nanking, 1930-36; concurrently Assistant Director, the same hospital, 1932-36; Director, Training Department, Army Medical Service of the Generalissimo's Headquarters, 1931-32; Technical Expert, Medical Commission of the Military Council, 1933-35; Acting Director, National Central Hospital, and Dean, Army Medical College, since 1936; address: c/o National Health Administration, Chungking, Szechwan.

沈克非

James Kofei Shen (Shen Ke-fei)

A Note from the Shanghai Power Co.

Thoughtful parents are today investigating all that light experts have to say in relation to light and young eyes. Common sense tells us that eyes, if they're taken care of, will last longer. Thats why when young children develop eye defects we have them fitted with glasses. Many eye defects developed in childhood are the direct result of allowing children to play at games, requiring visual attention, in insufficient light. Small children concentrate just as keenly over their blocks and toys as does the older reader over his book. Your doctor will tell you that eye strain causes other upsets too besides the obvious hurt to vision. Little children with tantrums and stomach upsets are often those whose nervous systems have been effected by tired optic nerves. Sleepy, dull children are sometimes those who've unconciously given up the fight against dull incorrect lighting. The Home Service Dept. at the Shanghai Power Company is equipped to give your rooms expert lighting attention. Helpful people will talk with and advise you on all your lighting problems. Appointments can be made with this service dept. to test the light you use right in your own home. The S.P.C. hopes consumers will take advantage of the complete services which their Home Service Dept. is at all times glad to give on all electrical problems.

Reich-Japan Arms Pact Denied

Regarding the statement of Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Political Council and Deputy General Executive of the Kuomintang, to a representative of *Transocean* in Chungking that deep concern was felt in China at the persistence of rumors of the existence of a German-Japanese military pact, it was emphatically declared in Berlin political circles that the Anti-Komintern agreement merely stipulates co-operation of the signatory powers in combating the disintegrating activities of the Komintern. Beyond the publicly known contents of this agreement, it is stated, no secret agreement—either of military or any other character—has ever been entered upon either at the time of the signature of the Anti-Komintern pact or subsequently.

The rumors mentioned of the existence of a German-Japanese military pact were characterized in Berlin as incorrect and the uneasiness aroused among the Chinese people through these rumors was stated to be unjustified.

THE SIBERIAN FUR STORE
1172-1174 Bubbling Well Road - - Telephone 35656
Offering Largest Selection of
FURS IN LATEST STYLES
Orders Executed within 24 Hours
Branch Store 895 Avenue Joffre
Dress Dept. 1151 Bubbling Well Road

PRIDE DRY CLEANING CO INC
Shanghai's Foremost Cleaners
For Your Autumn Cleaning Call 32876
H. P. HALL, *Owner and Mgr.*

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ
Investment Bankers
and Brokers in Securities and Commodities
Daily New York and London Stock Exchange Service
Sassoon House **Telephone 11200**

A.B.C. PRESS, SHANGHAI
Printing
in all its Branches
Your work should bear our imprint

Teething Without Tears.

Most infants are upset during the teething period; with some it is such a time of trial that sleep is greatly disturbed, the child is feverish, fretful and restless day and night.

An immediate means of helping baby at this time has been found by many parents in Baby's Own Tablets. The tablets have a mild laxative action, and by gently aiding the bowels, sweetening the stomach and easing the congested feverish condition they quickly soothe the nerves, allay the pains and induce calm, natural, restful sleep.

The prescription of an eminent medical child specialist, Baby's Own Tablets are a well proven specific for infantile indigestion, colic, wind, diarrhoea, colds, croup, and to expel worms. Guaranteed absolutely pure, safe and good for infants and children of all ages, chemists everywhere sell

Baby's Own Tablets
"For Children Of All Ages"

Men and Events

Clark Lee, correspondent for the *Associated Press*, who arrived in Shanghai recently from Japan, has gone to Hongkong.

The local Y.W.C.A. netted $16,056 in its recent campaign for funds for the work of the organization in the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Covington of Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, Shanghai, have gone to the United States on vacation.

Col. S. W. Miner, representative of Dibrell Brothers Tobacco Company of Danville, Virginia, is in Shanghai on a business trip.

Chinese residents of Batavia recently raised a fund for the purchase of six tons of quinine to be shipped to China for medical relief.

K. J. Eskelund, correspondent for the Danish paper *Politiken* at Copenhagen, who was in Shanghai last week, has returned to Hongkong.

Dr. Stanley Smith, member of the faculty of Nanking Theological Seminary, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States and Great Britain.

Reginald Sweetland, correspondent for *Chicago Daily News*, accompanied by Mrs. Sweetland, returned to Shanghai this week from a trip through Manchuria and Japan.

Gordon Morriss, member of the Board of Directors of the *North-China Daily News*, departed from London on Oct. 24 for Shanghai. He was accompanied by Mrs. Morriass.

Johnson Snipes, member of the local staff of the *United Press*, has returned to his home in the United States. John R. Morris, Far Eastern Manager of *United Press* is in Tokyo.

Arthur Ringwalt, formerly American Consul at Kunming (Yunnan), but recently with the State Department at Washington, is now connected with the U. S. Embassy at Peiping.

Kaurence Salisbury, First Secretary of Embassy at Peiping, has been transferred to the Department of State at Washington. Mr. Salisbury's mother will remain in Peiping for a while.

Tokyo has sent Yoshiyuki Hanawa, former Consul-General at Hankow, back to his post in the city, following occupation by the Japanese troops. Mr. Hanawa has been in Nanking awaiting the fall of Hankow.

Katsuo Okazaki, liason officer between the Japanese civilian services and the Army and Navy, has been appointed Consul-General at Canton. He flew to Canton by way of Formosa in a military plane.

The Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Troyanovsky, who is now in Moscow, will be appointed vice-commissar for Foreign Affairs and will not return to the United States, according to *Transocean* report on Oct. 21.

A German *Transocean* report from Moscow on Oct. 22 stated that the well known Soviet military aviator Major Briandinkski, who made a non-stop flight from Moscow to Vladivostok last summer, was killed. Details were not given.

Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, was the recipient, on Oct. 22, of the first annual award of the Robert Dollar Foundation, to the individual making the outstanding contribution of the year to the advancement of the foreign trade of the United States.

The Manchukuo Government has appointed Hsu Shao-hsiang, its Minister to Italy, to act concurrently as Minister to Franco's Spain. Gen. Franco has approved of the arrangement. Manchukuo will shortly establish a Legation at Barcelona with two clerks in charge.

The Chinese Union Commercial Bank, capitalized at $1,000,000 and established 13 years ago, was closed on Saturday, Oct. 22 due to losses suffered in the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The closing of the bank will not affect the local financial situation, according to reports in the Chinese papers.

According to the *Shun Pao*, the British economist C. Rogers, arrived in Shanghai last week for the purpose of discussing local conditions with British industrial and business leaders, following the Japanese occupation. He recently conducted a similar survey in Hongkong, according to the paper.

Quirico Abadilla, Director of the Philippine Bureau of Mines, was in Shanghai this week on his way to Japan to discuss with Japanese leaders the sale of iron ore to the Japanese Iron Monopoly. Mr. Abadilla was accompanied by H. Foster-Bain, American mining expert connected with the Philippine Bureau.

Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Communications, and Dr. Chu Chia-hua, Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, arrived in Chungking on Oct. 25. Chou Fu-lai, Director of the Central Party Publicity Department, also arrived in Chungking from Chengtu.

Sergio Osmena, Vice-President of the Philippine Commonwealth, was in Shanghai this week on his way to Washington. He was accompanied by Antonio de las Alas, Secretary of Finance of the Commonwealth, Jose S. Reyas and Amador Buenaseada. They were the guests of Admiral Harry E. Yarnell while in Shanghai.

Dennis Wm. Murphy, partner in the firm of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, American marine surveyors, died on Thursday, Oct. 20 at the age of 71. He is survived by Mrs. Murphy and three children, a son, Arthur Dennis Murphy of Shanghai and two daughters, Mrs. Irene Sullivan, Salem, Mass., and Miss Mary Murphy of Shanghai. Mr. Murphy came to Shanghai from the Philippines 23 years ago and first was connected with the Standard Oil Company. The body will be sent to Salem, Mass. for burial.

H. F. Payne, Vice-President and Director of the China office of the American Bank Note Company, has retired and G. H. Lynott, Manager in China has been appointed Director. Mr. Payne, who is now in New York, is expected to return to Shanghai on a trip shortly, but he and Mrs. Payne will reside in New York in future.

Fritz Reiber, 66 years of age, a well known member of the German community in Shanghai, died aboard the steamer Gneisenau on Monday of this week while enroute from Europe to Shanghai. He is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. J. von Aster and Mrs. K. Dietrich. He served for a time as Chairman of the German community.

Dr. Lai Siang-bing, M. D., M. M. Sc., of St. John's University, was married on Oct. 22 to Miss Kao Wei-shun. Dr. Lai has just returned to Shanghai from two years' research in the United States. The wedding was held at St. Peter's Church on Avenue Road and was followed by a reception at the Great Eastern Restaurant.

According to the *Yi Pao*, approximately 80 per cent of the goods now on sale in shops in occupied areas, is of Japanese manufacture. The paper claimed that the Japanese military authorities were enforcing a "likin" or transit tax on merchandise belonging to Chinese or third parties, which in some cases amounted to 80 percent of the value of the goods.

The body of a Chinese was found in the Bubbling Well on Bubbing Well Road on Monday, Oct. 24. The body was taken to the Country Hospital where the man was pronounced dead. The body bore no marks of violence and there were no papers in the pockets indicating his identity. No one in the vicinity had seen him fall into the well.

Headline in the Shanghai *Evening Post*: "Japanese See Boom in Peiping; More Brothels Operating." The accompaning report stated that as result of Japanese protection the number of brothels had greatly increased, adding the comment, "Brothels are a sure sign of prosperity." The total number in the city was given as 2007, an increase of 78 since last April.

Lady Bredon, widow of the late Sir Robert Bredon, Acting Inspector General of Customs, died in Peiping on Tuesday, Oct. 25. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Crane Banks of San Francisco and was married to Sir Robert Bredon in 1879 and continued to reside in Peiping following his death in 1918. Her daughter, Juliet Bredon, who was author of book "Peking" died in California last year.

Masaaki Hotta, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, sailed from Naples for Japan on Oct. 22, on the Terukuni Maru. The ship also carried two trophies from the Spanish war which were donated to the Japanese War Ministry by Gen. Franco. The trophies consisted of a Russian-made machinegun and an anti-tank gun, which were captured by the Nationalist forces from the Republicans in the civil war.

The puppet Kiangsu Provincial Government has recommended to the puppet "Reformed" Government in Nanking that bigamy, or the "taking of concubines" be no longer regarded as a crime. The National Government abolished the system of concubinage in Article 237 of the new Criminal Code. It is now argued that in cases where families have no heirs, the husband should be permitted to take concubines in order to obtain heirs in accordance with the tenets of ancestor worship.

The Japanese Government on Oct. 13 issued a ban on the sale of four books by Prof. Eijiro Kawai of Tokyo Imperial University. The titles of the books were, "Principles of Social Policy," "Criticism of Fascism," "Emergency and Liberalism," and "Second Student Life." Copies were seized in bookstores all over the country. The report referring to the action of the Home Office in banning the books concluded with the statement that Prof. Kawai is known as a "liberal thinker."

A Berlin report by *Transocean* this week claimed that Hitler's book "Mein Kampf," has been sold to the extent of more than 4,000,000 copies, thus exceeding the sales of any other book anywhere. The first edition was issued in July, 1925. It was translated into the English language and issued in the United States in 1933. Editions have been published in various languages, including Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian, Portuguese and a special translation in Spanish for Gen. Franco's Spain.

A group of Chinese musicians led by Mrs. Ernest Tong, who departed from Shanghai for the United States several weeks ago, gave their initial concert at the Willtshire-Bell Theater in Los Angeles on Oct. 20. Their presentation, "An Evening in Cathay," was well received by the audience and critics and was attended by a capacity crowd. The performances are being given in aid of refugee relief in China. Mrs. Tong is the wife of the former secretary to the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Col. and Mrs. Charles F. B. Price of the U. S. Marine Corps, sailed for Peiping on Monday of this week for a brief visit to North China prior to returning to the United States. They will sail aboard the U. S. Transport Chaumont. Col and Mrs. Price and Col. Joseph C. Fegan, who will replace Col. Price, and Mrs. Fegan, were guests at a dinner-dance at the Columbia Country Club given by the American Association of Shanghai on Saturday evening Oct. 22. The party, one of the largest ever held by the American community, was attended by 308 persons. Upon Col. and Mrs. Price's return to Shanghai they will be guests of Dr. and Mrs. Sao-ke Alfred Sze at luncheon at the Park Hotel on Monday, Nov. 14.

BANK OF CHINA

(*The Specially Chartered International Exchange Bank of China*)

With Branches and Subbranches throughout China, and Agencies and Correspondents all over the world, this Bank offers all kinds of banking facilities to meet your personal and business requirements.

624 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, China

News of China...

There was a time when THE CHINA PRESS led all other newspapers in Shanghai in its coverage of China news. No brave were honored and no wicked were punished without meriting a "story".

Later, we regretfully admit, there was a period when news of China was buried under an avalanche of foreign news.

Today, THE CHINA PRESS is rapidly restoring its net of correspondents over this wartortured land in the belief that the woes and happy events and tales of misery and heroism and devotion from the plains of Mongolia to the mountains of Yunnan are of immediate interest to its readers.

We were the only newspaper in China to have a correspondent at the front, —K. J. Eskelund, who marched with Chinese troops and lived with them for months from the flood-blanketed Lunghai area to the blood-soaked battle lines in the mountains of Kiangsi.

FOR NEWS OF CHINA, READ

The China Press

160 AVENUE EDWARD VII
SHANGHAI

Capt. Evans F. Carlson, Intelligence Officer for the U. S. Navy, who has been attached to the U. S. Embassy at Hankow for several months, arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to Washington. Capt. Carlson resigned in order to devote himself to literary work, but his resignation was rejected by the Navy Department.

Roy Allman, an American lawyer in Shanghai, who had embarked on the President Coolidge, enroute to the United States, was compelled to return ashore by the U. S. Marshal Arthur Peterson, due to a complaint concerning a debt of $70, which was brought by France Reed, with whom Mr. Allman was previously associated in business. Mr. Reed alleged that Mr. Allman's trunks were Reed's property. As the Coolidge was delayed Mr. Allman was able to adjust the controversy and returned to the ship prior to its departure.

Cholera cases in the French Concession from May 1 to the present numbered 2,967, according to the monthly health report of the municipal authorities. Deaths numbered 351 among Chinese and six among foreigners. Owing to the cessation of cholera cases in October all inoculation was discontinued. The health authorities expressed concern over the persistance of typhoid cases in the Concession. There were several cases among both foreigners and Chinese, the death rate being exceeded only by cholera cases.

A notification of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tientsin on Oct. 22 prohibited the export of sheep's wool and hemp. The reason for the order was not announced, but supposedly was due to Japanese instructions. The interests chiefly affected were Americans, Germans and Britons. Previously American firms were chief purchasers of Chinese and Mongolian wool at Tientsin, but recently German firms had placed large orders. British firms which operate extensive wool-cleaning and conditioning firms in Tientsin were also affected.

Sir Walter McNicoll, Administrator of Mandated Territory of New Guinea, passed through Shanghai this week enroute to Australia. He was accompanied by Lady McNicoll. They spent considerable time on a holiday trip to Japan and plan to visit in French Indo-China and at Angkor, Bangkon, Java and Bali enroute to Australia. While in Shanghai they were guests of Sir Herbert and Lady Phillips at the British Consulate-General and also were entertained by V. G. Bowden, Australian Trade Commissioner and Mrs. Bowden.

A large crowd attended the funeral services of the late Ernst Sachs, on Saturday, Oct. 22, who died on the previous day at the Paulon Hospital at the age of 55 years. Mr. Sachs came to Shanghai 30 years ago and upon the outbreak of the World War, enlisted in the German military forces defending Tsingtao. Following the occupation of the port by the Japanese, Mr. Sachs served 5½ years as a war prisoner in Japan. After the war he returned to Shanghai as representative of an insurance company and remained here until his death. He is survived by his widow and two children, a daughter, Ursel in Shanghai and another daughter Lotta who is attending school in Germany. He was active in the affairs of the German community.

A new suction dredge boat, known as the Fu Shing, 10,000-tons, which was ordered by the Whangpoo Conservancy Commission, two years ago, has just been completed by the Schichau Yards in Danzig. It is now undergoing trials and will shortly sail for Shanghai. The dredger is the largest ever constructed here and was designed for opening a channel across the sandbar at the mouth of the Yangtsze. The ship is the largest ever constructed for service in China waters, being 120 meters long, 19 meters wide, with a total height of 8 meters. It has a speed of 11.5 sea-miles per hour. There is considerable speculation as to the disposition of the dredger in view of the Japanese occupation of the Yangtsze delta district.

T. V. Soong Donates to Chinese Relief

Mr. T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Board of the Bank of China, on Oct. 22 handed Bishop Hall HK$50,000 for use in refugee zones in Canton. Bishop Hall has led foreign efforts to create a safety zone in Canton for Chinese refugees. Mr. Soong told Bishop Hall that he would secure another HK$50,000 for the refugees within a few hours.

Chinese Soldier

BY W. H. AUDEN

From the *New Statesman and Nation, London*

Far from the heart of culture he was used:
Abandoned by his general and his lice,
Under a padded quilt he closed his eyes
And vanished. He will not be introduced
When this campaign is tidied into books;
No vital knowledge perished in his skull;
His jokes were stale; like wartime, he was dull;
His name is lost for ever like his looks.

Professors of Europe, hostess, citizen,
Respect this boy. Unknown to your reporters
He turned to dust in China that your daughters
Be fit to love the earth, and not again
Disgraced before the dogs; that where are waters,
Mountain and houses, may be also men.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

"American Simplicity"

The Tammany Legend, by Joseph White Norwood, The Meador Press Boston, Mass., 1938. 248 p. U.S. $2.00.

In *The Tammany Legend*, Mr. Norwood presents both a curious thesis and a mass of valuable Indian data in an attempt to explain American virtue, especially "our simplicity," "the Monroe Doctrine and similar idealistic policies," and "our refusal to engage in entangling foreign alliances." Mr. Norwood seems to feel that Europeans understand the American ideals of the human right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" only as those ideals are colored by European influences, but really, Americans owe most of their idealism under these labels to the original inhabitants of the continent. This he proves to his own satisfaction by trying to claim that the military and social "Societies of St. Tammany," formed before the War of the Revolution, and based on confused elements of tribal externals, were instrumental in passing on to posterity the ideals of the noble Indian which form the background of the vaguely superior American character.

Our bleak and perhaps incomplete picture of the importance of "Tammany" in American life within the past few years is that of a tightly organized Democratic Party machine that controls large groups of American voters in and around New York City, but somehow the author seems to have omitted this well-known American group from his picture. At any rate, Europeans cannot understand Americans completely because Americanism has some deep and noble strain of Indian virtue running through it and keeping it pure and free.

Despite this evident nonsense the book is quite illuminating, for the author translates and fixes by dates the "Walam Olum" or official tribal record of the important Delaware Indians. This record was a bundle of painted sticks, marked with hieroglyphics, by which the tribal story-tellers jogged their memories along when reciting the saga of the past. From it the author relates tribal migrations, wars, kings and their characters, and even the arrival of John Cabot in the New World in 1498. But to support his thesis he insists on relating from the Walam Olum how numerous chiefs did or did not abide by the high ideals of the great peaceful sachem, Tamanend, ruler of the Delaware Lenapes about 946 A.D. It was this ruler who set the pace for subsequent leaders, for he was peaceful and agreeable in the manner of the Great Spirit.

Later came two more Tamanends or "Tammany," as the whites pronounced the name, and thus the great virtues were carried on. Tamanend II ruled from 1451 to 1453, and No. III met William Penn, the great Quaker leader, when Penn visited his holdings, Pennsylvania, in 1682. From the relations between the two leaders, with the mutual recognition of the power of the Great Spirit who rules within each individual, came a peace which was never broken as far as Delawares (or Lenapes) and Quakers were concerned. This deep tie was responsible for the Delawares remaining neutral during the American Revolution, 1775-1783, when the English exerted great pressure on them to stand by the treaties of alliance with the Great Father, George III. Yet despite these sacred treaties, claims Mr. Norwood, the religious tie, through the spirit of peace-loving Tamanend, split the Delawares from their brother nations, who favored the English, and so helped the colonists to break away from the Mother Country successfully.

This is a highly interesting point of view and is corroborated by about the only bits of evidence available: records from Congress, old letters, diaries, and frontier stories, frontier histories of the past 150 years, and, finally, the results themselves. In addition to this provoking idea, Mr. Norwood gives an excellent picture of Indian migrations east of the Mississippi River and their causes from the 6th century onward, and also, a splendid little review of Indian customs and ideas on religion, land tenure, peace, freedom, war, rituals, and witchcraft. In conclusion, he offers his versified translation of the original Indian record, the curious Walam Olum, with copious notes, well dated.

In a way it is unfortunate that the author had to bring forth a book; poorly organized, carelessly printed, and floating along on a ridiculous thesis the volume would discourage the busy student. Yet the material is very worthwhile simply because it is so rare. If we ever meet Mr. J. W. Norwood we will suggest

(*a*) that he stick to magazine articles of fact for a larger public than this volume will meet, and

(*b*) that he consider whether or not virtue or vice is ever the possession of any one group, be it nation, race, or religion.

T. H.

American Governments' Survival

Bulwark of the Republic. A Biography of the Constitution. By Burton J. Hendrick. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1937: xxviii, 467 pp. U.S.$3.50.

During the past century in which governments almost everywhere in the world have undergone frequent and far-reaching alterations, why has the American government been able to survive? Mr. Hendrick believes the main explanation is to be

If you are SATISFIED

with

The China Critic

(中國評論週報)

WHY NOT GIVE YOUR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

THE SAME SATISFACTION?

BE A "CRITIC BOOSTER"!

Subscribe Now! - - - - - Do it yourself!

"Subscribe to the Critic" - - Pass the word!

Subscription Rates for one year

(Including Postage)

China ..... C.$7.00

Other Countries ..... G.$5.00

THE CHINA CRITIC

(中國評論週報)

桂中樞 C. S. Kwei, Editor | 朱少屏 P. K. Chu, Business Manager

191 Carter Road, Shanghai, China Telephone 31164

found in the Constitution itself, and for that reason has added a volume to the mass of literature on this subject. But he has put life into the story by telling it in terms of men and events, rather than the usual succession of dull and legalistic court decisions.

The book mainly consists of a series of short biographical sketches which are made vivid by liberal use of quotations from the sources. Mr. Hendrick's reputation in the field of American biography is well known and his brief portraits come fully up to expectation in so far as they are always interesting, and the layman will find them informing. The result, however, is not a constitutional history of the United States, and the reader who expects a demonstration of the intrinsic merit of the written document will be disappointed. The underlying theme of the author is nationalism, from beginning to end, and he relates how the efforts of nationalists, from George Washington to Oliver Wendell Holmes have developed and made survive a strong central government, with little attention to other constitutional aspects.

The bulk of the volume deals with the period prior to the Civil War (1861-65), which is treated under four main topics. 1.) The framing of the constitution and its ratification. Mr. Hendrick draws excellent sketches of Hamilton and Madison, and very rightly stresses the weighty influence of Washington in the establishment of the new government in 1789. 2.) The struggle for existence, as far as the War of 1812. John Marshall is the hero of this period. His finding of the principle of judicial review saved the adolescent United States from disintegration during this period when power was in the hands of strict constructionists. 3.) The rise and fall of nullification. The author makes the most out of the dramatic aspects of Webster's reply to Hayne, with which every American school boy is familiar. The attempt of South Carolina to put this doctrine into effect, 1832, was settled once and for all by the vigorous action of Andrew Jackson. 4.) The failure of the Constitution. Only the Civil War could settle the slavery controversy when the three departments of the national government had fallen to the control of the South, as marked by Chief Justice Taney's famous decision in the Dred Scot case, 1857.

The remaining period, from the Civil War to the present, is crowded into the last hundred pages, and is disappointing. After a brief survey of the constitutional problems of reconstruction, the closing section of the book deals mainly with a few late nineteenth century decisions of the Supreme Court, which the reader will find dull by comparison with the previous periods, except for characater sketches of distinguished jurists like Samuel Miller and the liberal "nationalist" Oliver Wendell Holmes. A text of the Constitution, with amendments, is added as an appendix.

A Product of New England, the author does not treat the causes of the Civil War in a manner free from bias. Nor will many agree with his view that Madison, Jefferson, and other strict constructionists were, therefore, enemies of the Constitution, and that their "influence was largely directed to weakening it." He shows no appreciation of their dread that the charter designed to preserve liberty would be transformed into an instrument of tyranny if the loose Hamiltonian interpretation of the document went unchallenged.

The reader who is interested in constitutional aspects of contemporary American history must be content with a short introduction in which Mr. Hendrick draws somewhat superficial comparisons between the Roosevelt administration and previous episodes. It is here that he recalls the observation of Lord Bryce that the great weakness of the Constitution is the vagueness of Article III on the Judicial Power. Actually this department is left at the mercy of any Congress and President who will work in harmony.

As a contribution to popular history, *Bulwark of the Republic* deserves praise. The faults of Mr. Hendrick's work are more than counteracted by the fact that he has made a subject, ordinarily dull, very interesting reading, and has made available to the average reader a large amount of sound information.

B. D. C.

Yu Ya-ching Heads Local Refugee Body

More than 200 representatives of local civic organizations were present at the Ningpo Association auditorium Oct. 18 to elect Mr. Yu Ya-ching, well-known philanthropist here as chairman of Shanghai Refugee Relief Association at its inaugural ceremony. Mr. T. B. Ning, another noted local resident was elected Vice-chairman, while Mr. Liu Shih-fang was made secretary general of the newly-organized relief association.

According to the organization's constitution, which was passed at the meeting, the aim of the association was "to solicit and raise funds in Shanghai and elsewhere, by any means which seem to be appropriate, for the maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees rendered destitute by the hostilities in China, by assisting bodies conducting refugee work in Shanghai or by doing whatever work which the Control Board of the Association may deem expedient."

Hearst Asks U.S. Not to Listen to British Appeals

In a nation-wide broadcast Oct. 22, from San Simeon, Calif., William Randolph Hearst, millionaire newspaper publisher and outstanding advocate of American isolation and neutrality in world affairs, urged Americans to "close their ears to British "propaganda and soft soap" if they would avoid "being drawn by unwarranted sentiment into the disasters of another foreign war." Hearst, who in 1932 launched a nation-wide "Buy American" campaign and since then has been a bitter opponent of the trade policies of Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, criticized Winston Churchill's recent plea that the United States join Britain and France against the dictators.

"Our policy should be to hope and work for peace and democracy throughout the world but to save our strength, wealth and arms to protect and preserve peace and democracy in the United States," he declared. Hearst said that Europe's troubles were a direct result of the treaty of Versailles. He declared that since the Czechoslovak settlement Great Britain had become fearful that her interests in Europe and Asia were jeopardized and now wants "other navies and armies" to serve her ends.

Have You Lost Your Charm?

Are You Too Thin, Pallid, Listless, Lacking in Appetite, Energy, Spirit, To Feel or Look Attractive?

If So, Restore The Beauty-Bringing Pounds and Lost Vitality by Building Up Your Blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Every woman should be able to retain her good looks, comely figure and keen delight in living until long past middle age. Poor thin blood is the chief cause in most cases of that physical depreciation which robs many women of figure and beauty during comparatively early years.

Because their blood is watery, impure, lacking in the vital elements which supply strength to the digestive organs and enable them to extract adequate nourishment from the food eaten, these women fall into a poor condition, lack appetite and remain scrawny, weak, haggard, depressed and always more or less unwell, despite all the nourishing diet which may be placed before them.

To build up the blood, making it plentiful, rich, pure and red, thousands of women—and men too—all over the world have found Dr. Williams' Pink Pills ideally specific. Their experience has been that soon after commencing a course of these renowned blood tonic pills appetite improves, the digestive organs recover strength, healthy colour returns to pallid cheeks and lips, weight increases and ugly angles filled out, the nerves grew calm and strong, until the former sufferer regains attractive personality and a peaceful optimistic frame of mind.

You yourself are the best judge as to whether you need a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If your appearance and feelings tell you that you do, the sooner you begin your treatment the easier it will be for you to experience the benefit. Chemists everywhere can supply them, but be sure you ask for **Dr. William's** Pink Pills and accept no substitutes.

CHINESE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVES

A new 64-page booklet which points the way to a New Economic Offensive — For Prolonged Resistance — For Productive Relief — For the Salvation of China's Industry — For Victorious Peace-time Reconstruction.

Some chapter headings: "Why Industrial Cooperatives," "Reasons for Immediate Needs," "War Damage to Chinese Industry," "Footnote to 'Sino-Japanese Cooperation'," "Japan's Gigantic Plan," "Production Cooperatives," "Field Staff," "Promotion and Foreign Support."

"Restoration of Industrial Power Means Restoration of Life."

"30,000 Industrial Cooperatives Mean New Life for Millions."

The price is 50-cents — Send for a dozen copies for your friends. Address

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Ave. Edward VII, Shanghai.

NEW MAP OF CHINA

Just Published

41 by 28½ Inches.

With Place Names in English and Chinese

Comprehensive—Authoritative—Useful as Guide to Areas Where Fighting is in Progress or Threatened

Shows in Entirety the Chinese Republic and the Japanese Empire

Ten Small Maps Attached:—Showing Islands at the Mouth of Pearl River and in the South China Sea including Hainan Island, the Paracel Islands, Pratas Island and other Groups; Rivers and Lakes in Wuhan Area and along the Kiangsu-Chekiang Border; Peiping-Tientsin Area; Canton and its Vicinity; Nanking and Chungking.

The Jih-Sin Geographical Institute, Publishers.

Price $1.60 in China
Price U.S.$1.00. Abroad

Send Postal Money Order or Check to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

160 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

本報編譯

中國的抗戰

——日本侵華大事記——

▲第一集(自去年七月七日起至本年一月六日止)
現已出版實價每册一元五角中英文本合購國幣三元
(英文本實價每册二元)

▲第二集(自本年一月七日起至本年七月六日止)
原定九月十八日出版茲以外埠特派員稿件尚未到齊展緩至
十月中旬出版
實價每册一元五角預約祇收一元十月十日截止

第一集全書五百餘頁目錄如左：

序　鮑威爾
大事日記
七月份
八月份
九月份
十月份
十一月份
十二月份
附錄
序言
一，蘆溝橋的烽火
二，平津河北戰役
盧溝平津
平漢線上
津浦道中
結論
三，察綏與山西戰役
南口嘩盧抗戰
張家口與包頭
綏遠晉失
平型關的勝利
忻口血戰
太原
八路軍與游擊戰
結論
四，江南戰役
滬寧二月
南京與杭州
結論
五，魯北魯東戰役
不戰不守的韓復榘
青島的破壞
結論
六，中國空軍戰史
中國空軍的建立
中日作戰概況
中國空軍參戰實錄
七，第一階段中的政治與革
廬山會議
國共的合作
戰時法令陸續公佈
釋放愛國領袖及政治犯
救護難民辦法公佈
國民政府遷都
政府告民衆書種種
八，第一階段的經濟動向
新貨幣政策的良好基礎
安定金融辦法公佈
公佈妨害國幣條例
救國公債的募集
食糧資敵治罪
農礦工商戰時管理
九，第一階段的國際外交
對日外交之經過
對國際外交之經過
中蘇互不侵犯條約的訂立
國聯大會
九國公約會議
國際對華的同情
十，結論

（並有名畫照片及地圖多幅）

中國的抗戰購書及預約單

| | | |

Day-To-Day Record of
THE FIRST FULL YEAR
"JAPAN'S WAR IN CHINA"

(Two Volumes in Convenient Pocket Size, 5¼" × 7½"; 1st Vol. 142 Pages, 2nd Vol. 180 Pages)

These booklets provide an invaluable record of the military and political developments of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, compiled from a neutral and objective point of view.

VOLUME ONE

Indicates how the conflict started and how efforts were made to localize the conflict and prevent it from spreading to other parts of the country—how these efforts nearly succeeded, and points to responsibility for the failure. It contains references to extent and value of property destroyed, references and suggestions as to American and other foreign policies as they were developed to meet the various situations. It answers most of the questions pertaining to details of the struggle and is an invaluable reference work for those who were in China and observed the crisis, and for those who were not here but are interested and concerned by the developments.

VOLUME TWO

Takes up the war on Jan. 1 of the present year and carries it through the most serious phases of the struggle. It begins with the terrorist activities at Shanghai, the Municipal Proclamation, the newspaper bombings, the severed heads and terrorism, and the "handing-over" controversy. Highlights include the arrest and execution of Han Fu-chu, China's defense of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, culminating in the famous battles of Taierchwang and Hsuchowfu, and China's rear-guard actions along the Lung-Hai; Japanese establishment of censorship at Shanghai; attacks on missionaries and their properties; U. S. presentation of Panay claims; Complications of Kailan; Anglo-Japanese customs deal; Japanese seizure of coast islands; Murder of Herman Liu; China's "leaflet bombardment" of Japan; Hitler's withdrawal of German advisers; Japanese start advance up Yangtsze; Anglo-French note on Hainan Island; French occupy Paracels; Relief drives in U. S. A.; Anniversary of Lukiaochiao; Madame Chinag's praise of Missionaries and their work.

Numerous maps showing developments on various fronts.

FEW PUBLICATIONS HAVE AROUSED SUCH GENERAL APPROVAL

The cost of each volume (in China) is $2, or $3.50 for both. Those who purchased Vol. 1 will be given the discount on Vol. 2 if they will notify us when placing the order. Please fill out the attached form, indicating whether Vol. 1 or Vol. 2 or both volumes are desired.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
160 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai, China.

Please send the undersigned .....copies of {Vol. 1 / Vol. 2} (or both Vols.) of The Day-to-Day Record of the War. Enclosed please find $2.00 for each copy or $3.50 for both volumes.

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

Note—Names and addresses may be sent with check and **The Review** will attend to mailing.

(If you reside outside of China send US $1.00 for each vol. or equivalent)

中華郵政特准掛號認為新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China